The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

An Executive Session on the Treaty with Nicaragua.

Appropriation Bills Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15.

THE MEXICAN TREATY AGAIN.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, had up the Nicaraguan treaty, and Senator MASON expressed his views at length in favor of the ratification. Several Democrats intimated their apprehensions that the treaty would not accomplish all that was anticipated. The Republicans remained quiet, and the chances of its ratification were left in the dark. The discussion will be continued until the question is disposed of, by which time, it is hoped, the Mexican documents will have been printed and distributed. Several unimportant nominations were confirmed.

MESSRS. SHERMAN AND STANTON DISAGREE.

The Military Academy bill was called up in the House for reference, but a contest arose between Messrs. SHERMAN and STANTON, as to whose Committee it should be submitted to. The latter gave notice that he should make the point, and call upon the House to decide as to the propriety of the Committee on Ways and Means swallowing up the entire business of Congress. The practice he thought wrong, and now was the time to test the judgment of the House. The subject of Texas frontier protection had been referred to the Military Committee, and it had proceeded to examine the subject and procure all necessary information. Now, when the bill comes back from the Senate with an amendment providing for this frontier protection, objection is made to its reference to the Military Committee. The Ways and Means Committee would seize it, although ignorant of the facts involved in its consideration. A bitter contest between chairmen of these Committees is anticipated.

The following table will be found interesting, as exhibiting the present state of the Texan frontier:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBERS AND POSITION OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Posts.	Garrison.	Aggregate.
Fort Arbuckle	Cos. A and B, 1st Cavalry, and Co. E, 1st Infantry	217
Fort Brown	Cos. I and M, 1st Artillery, and Co. E, 2d Cavalry	150
Fort Clark	Cos. F and K, 1st Artillery	133
Fort Chadbourne	Co. G, 1st Infantry	72
Fort Cobb	Cos. D and E, 1st Cavalry, and Cos. B, C, D and F, 1st Infantry	335
Camp Colorado	Co. B, 2d Cavalry	78
Camp Cooper	Co. D, 2d Cavalry, and Headquarters of the Regiment	117
Fort Davis	Co. G, 8th Infantry, and Headquarters of the Regiment	104
Camp Lawson	Depôt of Co. C, 2d Cavalry	21
Camp Hudson	Co. A, 8th Infantry	73
Fort Inge	Cos. C. and G., 2d Cavalry	125
Fort Lancaster	Co. K, 1st Infantry	65
Fort Mason	Cos. A and F, 2d Cavalry, and Head-quarters of the Regiment	141
Camp Laredo	Cos. C, D and F, 8th Infantry	182
Fort Quitman	Co. H, 8th Infantry	67
San Antonio Bar'ks.	Co. I, 1st Infantry	83
Camp Stockton, Comanche Spring	Co. H, 1st Infantry	60
Camp Verde	Co. A, 1st Infantry, and Head-quarters of Regiment	80
Fort Washita	Cos. C and I, 1st Cavalry	154
Camp Ives	Co. I, 2d Cavalry	83
Ringgold Barracks	Co. C, 1st Artillery	56
Camp Wood	Co. K, 2d Cavalry	70
Fort Duncan	Co. H, 2d Cavalry	71
	Co. M, 2d Artillery	70
Total		2,647

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1860.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Three of the above posts, Forts Arbuckle, Cobb and Washita, are not in the State of Texas, though in that Department; and these garisons when deducted, which leave as the total number of troops in Texas 1,891, to garrison 2,000 miles of frontier.

LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A dispatch from Col. HARVEY BROWN, sent on a tour of inspection to the Rio Grande, has just been received by Adjt.-Gen. COOPER. It is dated New-Orleans, March 13. Col. BROWN says:

"I left Brownsville on the 8th inst. All was quiet on the frontier. The disturbances were believed to be over, and CORTINAS to have given up the contest and to have retired into the interior of Mexico. Major HEINTZELMAN has officially reported the war to be ended. HARVEY BROWN."

CHANGE IN THE ARMY ORDERS.

By orders from Head-quarters, special order No. 23 of the 5th inst. is modified as follows:

First—All recruits under orders for the department of Texas will embark on the steamer *Granada* in the harbor of New-York, at noon, on the 22d inst., for Indianola and Brazos Santiago.

Second—Besides the recruits for the Second Cavalry and First and Eighth Infantry, those for Companies F and K, First Artillery, will also disembark at Indianola. The remaining recruits will proceed by steamer to Brazos Santiago.

Third—Leave of absence for four months granted Lieut. WARRENS LATHROP, of the Fourth Artillery.

THE FOREIGN SQUADRONS.

The Navy Department is in the receipt of no late dispatches from the foreign squadrons.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

The Committee on Public Expenditures seem little disposed to examine into the question of the Government Warehouses, and I understand that a resolution will be offered next week, asking for a Special Committee of Investigation. Mr. BARR is determined to ventilate the whole matter.

UNSIGNED LAND PATENTS.

I was mistaken in fixing a number of unsigned land patents at $30,000. It should have been $100,000. The Land-office is not at fault. Mr. I. A. B. LEONARD, Secretary to President BUCHANAN to sign land patents, is responsible, or rather Mr. BUCHANAN himself is, if the Secretary neglects his duty.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INDIANS.

The Indian bureau received important dispatches this morning from the Superintendent, Jas. L. COLLINS. The war with Navajoes is fierce and bloody. Twenty-eight Indians had been slain, and 17,000 stolen sheep retaken. The Indians lost 2,000 in swimming them over the river.

THE DEFENCE OF VERA CRUZ.

Late news from Mexico corrobborates my dispatch as to the employment of the *Indianola* by JUAREZ for the defence of Vera Cruz.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Señor MATA and family leave here on Monday for Mexico, their departure being regretted by many warm friends.

Señor OCAMPO, it is supposed, will not leave Mexico as long as Vera Cruz is threatened with attack.

Lord LYONS and Señor BERTINATTI, Sardinian Charge, both received European mails to-day, but they contained nothing of special interest. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH, of St, Louis, as Vice-Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg for Missouri, and also Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt for Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

The Senate at an early hour this afternoon went into executive session, at the instance of Mr. MASON who stated that there was important business requiring immediate action, and which might be disposed of in an hour. The subject proved to be the ratification of the Nicaragua Treaty, and more than thrice that length of time was consumed in the discussion The necessity for the ratification was warmly urged while the opposition to it was equally ardent. The prominent objection was to the article permitting the landing of American troops to protect the transit. The subject of fillibusters was alluded to in the debate, and even remote encouragement to them sternly condemned. If, said a Senator, mere adventurers should go thither to overturn the institutions of the country, our Government has nothing to do with the preservation of their scalps. That article was stricken out, and the treaty was then laid upon the table.

THOMAS B. SYKES, of Kansas, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Delaware Agency, and ROBERT J. COWART, of Georgia, agent for the Cherokee Indians.

The Telegraphic Convention is still in session in this city, and this evening had again under consideration the proposed line to the Pacific. Each member present protested against the truth of the intimation of this morning's telegram in the *Herald*, that any offer had been made for lobby aid to pass the Senate bill, and voted unanimously that neither money nor stocks should be given or promised for any outside influence or assistance. Indeed the trouble is to get the several telegraph companies to take sufficient stock to secure the prompt construction of the line under the meagre encouragement offered by the bill before the Senate.

It was resolved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings; but a motion was soon after made to reconsider the vote on this branch of the subject, and was pending when the Senate adjourned. It is said that by the terms of the treaty the time for its ratification expired to-day; if so, its resuscitation is improbable.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued a letter, in which he says:

"Almost every Indian reservation in Kansas has either been settled or trespassed upon by whites, in utter disregard of the law, which is imperative and must be enforced. He would exceedingly regret a collision between citizens and United States troops, and hopes such great calamity will be avoided, but as at present advised, unless they obey the notice, the strong arm of the Government will be employed to enforce it, however formidable they may be in numbers."

JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief, is now here, with a view of selling to the Government about 800,000 acres of land in Southern Kansas, belonging to those Indians. This question is, however, anticipated. The Senate, in last session, intimated that no treaty, involving the payment of money from the Treasury, will receive the assent of that body. The large amount of lands in Kansas and elsewhere seems to justify this determination.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Superintendent COLLINS, dated Santa Fé, Feb. 19, in which he says that a detachment of troops, together with a party of Mexicans, hotly pursued savages who had committed extensive robberies in the Valley of the Rio Grande. A large number of cattle had been recaptured, and twenty-eight Indians were killed; on the other side two were killed and several seriously wounded. This is regarded as the most successful pursuit after Indians within the last ten years, and Mr. COLLINS thinks it will have the effect of checking them until a campaign can be put on foot.

A prominent member of the National Democratic Executive Committee thus replies to an inquiry as to changing the place for holding the National Democratic Convention: "There is a good deal said seriously about it, much pressure for it, and if continued the Committee may be called together to consider it." From this the fact is apparent that there is no determination yet on the subject, as has been stated.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15.

The Senate met at 12 M., ten Senators present. No prayer was offered. The galleries contained thirteen gentlemen and no ladies.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any and what legislation is necessary to carry more fully into effect certain treaty stipulations between the United States and China, and Burmah and Siam.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to consider whether the numerous Custom-house oaths now administered under acts of Congress may not, with propriety, be abolished, and simple declarations substituted therefor.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the Senate considered the bill amending existing laws relative to the compensation of the District Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts. The bill was discussed and passed.

The special order was taken up, being a joint resolution authorizing the enlargement and construction of a branch to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Ohio Legislature in favor of the same object, which were read.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana. (Dem.,) an amendment was adopted, providing that when the Canal shall be enlarged, and the branch constructed, and the cost of this improvement paid for, no more tolls shall be collected than an amount sufficient to keep the Canal in repairs and pay for the necessary superintendence.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) opposed the bill, saying that the Government owned all excepting five shares, which were held by Directors, who controlled the work—doing just what they pleased. If they made money, very well; but if they got in debt they would call on the Government to foot the bills.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. (Dem.,) stated the Government had received $24 000 more than she ever put in this work, and had purchased more than 7 000 shares, not with money from the Federal Treasury, but from tolls collected from vessels passing through the Canal. All that he asked was that they might be allowed to go on and use the revenue and credit of the Canal, so as to enlarge it sufficiently to accommodate the class of boats now navigating that river.

Mr. WADE said the tolls collected would be sufficient to make the proposed improvements and repairs. Not one dollar was asked from the Government.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (American,) remarked that these directors had held the stock merely for the preservation of the work, and had managed it the best they could.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought for the Government to hold stock in that canal was an invasion of the jurisdiction of a Sovereign State. He admitted an enlargement was needed, but Kentucky ought to control the whole matter.

The bill was passed, Yeas, 30; Nays, 14.

On motion of Mr. MASON the Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution declaring the construction that shall be put upon the act making an appropriation for the satisfaction of the Virginia land warrants, approved August, 1852. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (American,) introduced a bill for continuing and completing the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and rendering the port of Baltimore accessible. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American,) a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the House to the clergymen of the District of Columbia who, previously to the election of a chaplain, attended and opened the daily sessions with prayer.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony in the case of Mr. HOWARD, contesting the seat of Mr. COOPER, from the First Congressional District of Michigan. Consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. CAMPBELL reported a resolution, which was adopted, giving Mr. HOWARD leave to occupy a seat on the floor, pending the discussion in this case, and permission to speak to the merits of the question.

The House then went into Committee on the report to amend the rules.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) explained that the object of the amendments was more to correct the practice under the rules than the rules themselves, and facilitate the dispatch of business, and remove well-founded complaints.

Several hours were consumed without coming to a conclusion on the subject, when the Committee rose, and the Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) moved that the Military Academy bill, as returned by the Senate with amendments, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, saying one of them was of great interest to Texas, and had already been considered by that Committee—namely, calling out the mounted regiment.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) showed why it should be referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said the subject required urgent action in view of the existence of hostilities on the Texas frontier, and supported the views of his colleague, Mr. HAMILTON.

Pending the question on the reference, adjourned.

We have already stated that Mr. Charles Reade, feeling aggrieved by a late article in the *Saturday Review*, and assuming Mr. Stephen to be the author, inserted an advertisement in some of the papers, containing all manner of abuse of his supposed enemy. Mr. STEPHEN wrote to Mr. Reade, denying all connection with the article. Mr. Reade accepts the explanation, so far as Mr. Stephen is concerned, and publishes an advertisement, "offering a reward for the discovery of Mr. Whitefeather, Whiteliver, or whatever his nameless name may be"—meaning, of course, the author who attacked him in the *Saturday Review*.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Railroad Toll Bill in the Senate.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15.

The bill for the location of the Schuyler county-seat at Havana was before the Senate Committee to-day. It will be favorably reported, and seems certain to pass the Senate. A test vote, taken on Mr. ROBINSON'S motion of reference, shows a majority for the bill; the Democratic Senators, although voting against the reference, favor the passage of the bill, in the belief that it will aid them politically in the county.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15.

Several remonstrances were presented against *Pro Rata* tolls.

It being the last day for the introduction of bills, several were introduced, among them two City Railroad bills, and a bill to better enforce the penalties of violation of the election laws.

The bill for the relief of the land owners in the Anti-Rent districts was passed—19 to 9.

A long debate was held on the Railroad Toll bill. The amendment introduced by Mr. SESSIONS, limiting the existence of the act to three years, was adopted—twenty Senators voting in the affirmative. This vote, as well as the tone of the debate, indicates the probability of the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. SESSIONS, as a compromise agreed to by the Railroad corporations, which allows the roads to pay a definite sum in lieu of tolls, and a charge of two and a half cents a mile for passenger fare. All the evening session was consumed in a debate on the bill. Progress was reported, and the bill again made the special order for to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably on the bill to protect boarding-house keepers.

Mr. LAWRENCE endeavored to get in two more City Railroad bills, but leave was refused.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15.

Mr. FLAGLER reported the annual appropriation bill of salaries and expenses of State officers. The following appropriations, among others, were made:

To pay officers and members of the Legislature, $96,000; stationery and expenses of the Legislature, $20,000; stationery for public officers and Clerk of the Legislature, $4,000; expenses of new Insurance Department, $10,250; for State printing, $100,000; for State and County Agricultural Society, $8,000; for State Prisons' support, $275,000; support and instruction of two hundred and twenty pupils of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, $33,000; New-York Institution of the Blind (180 pupils,) $27,000; for incorporated orphan asylums, except Leake and Watts Asylum, $30,000, in proportion to the number maintained; Idiot Asylum, $18,000; Western House of Refuge, $25,000, and for buildings, $10,000; to the hospitals of the State, $15,000; New-York Colored Home, $600; New-York House of Refuge, to build Female Department, $25,000; New-York Hospital, $22.500; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Opthalmic Hospital and Dispensary, $700 each; New-York, Northern, Eastern, De Witt and Northern Dispensaries, and Infirmary for Women, $500 each; Brooklyn Central Dispensary, $400; Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Dispensaries, $300 each; Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, $200; New-York Juvenile Delinquent Society, $24,000; Board of Commissioners of Pilots $5,000; to complete Harbor Commissioners' map $5,100; to complete the physical survey of the Harbor, $2.500; for maintenance and expenses of common schools and academies,—from the school fund, $180,200; from deposit fund, $230,000; from literature fund, $14 500.

The bills to provide for general vaccination through the State, and for granting the Manhattan Gas Company the exclusive use of wharves and slips, were reported favorably.

Mr. A SMITH introduced a bill to dissolve the present Central Park Commission, and to create Messrs. TIEMANN, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ROSE, ODYKE and BLATCHFORD the New Commissioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VOORHIES: To create a new Ward out of the Eighteenth and Sixteenth, in New-York. By Mr. WEBSTER: To incorporate the New-York Volunteers' Burial Monument Association. By Mr. CALLICOTT: To extend the jail limits of Kings County. By Mr. JAQUES: To authorize the Corporation of New-York, with the concurrence of the Governor and Attorney-General, to sell a portion of the City Hall Park for a Post-office site; for the better regulation of the Marine Court of New-York. By Mr. MILLER: To establish a State Normal School at Buffalo. By Mr. MILLIKEN: To compel the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to stop their cars at every station on the Harlem road, from William's Bridge to New-York.

The privilege of the floor was extended to Maj. Gen. WOOL.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on every day except Saturday.

Mr. CALLICOTT called up the resolution for a Committee to investigate the charges made against the official honesty of a late Republican State officer. After a long and spicy debate thh resolution was indefinitely postponed by a party vote—the Republicans in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative.

The bill to prevent fraud in the sale of passenger tickets was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize resident aliens to hold real estate was killed.

The following members were announced as a Grinding Committee: Messrs. Miller, Collins, Payne, McQuade, Johnson, Fisher, Fulton, Varien, and Tucker.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD—MILITIA COMMUTATIONS—THE GRINDING COMMITTEE—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—THE TOLL BILL—REPEAL OF THE CONTRACTING BOARD—THE ANTI-RENTERS—THE RELIGIOUS PROXY BILL—PRISON BILLS—DEATH OF EX-SENATOR BEACH, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15, 1860.

The House held a special session last evening, to consider the bill granting aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

After a protracted and dry discussion—a discussion, if such it may be called, made up of written speeches—the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 57 to 40—first being amended so as to reduce the amount given by the State from one million to seven hundred thousand dollars. In this shape it will probably secure a sufficient affirmative vote in the Senate.

The Senate bill to discontinue the Militia Commutation Tax was announced in the House this morning. There was quite a strife as to whether it should go to the Judiciary Committee or the Committee on Militia and Public Defence. In the end it went to the Judiciary, very much to the disgust of the Military Committee, who threatened to disband, &c., which threat Mr. BUTLER, the Chairman, executed in the most chivalric manner.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as composing the Grinding Committee: Miller, of Erie; Collins, of Albany; Payne, of Cayuga; McQuade, of Oneida; Johnson, of Delaware; Fulton, of Saratoga; Fisher, of Kings; and Varian and Tucker, of New-York. Gentlemen wanting speedy legislation will please walk up to the captain's office; "little bills" will be put through with dispatch.

The bill to secure to married women the right to dispose of their own earnings has a hard road to travel. First, it passed the House and went to the Senate; then another bill was substituted, and that was sent down to the House for concurrence. The House Committee, by way of amendment, now substitute a third bill, which passed to-day, Ayes 95. Noes 5. It is to be hoped the Senate will concur, else their is danger that, between the two stools, the proposition will come to the ground altogether.

Do you know how much—or rather how little—it costs to govern the State of New-York? The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his estimates this morning, in the shape of the Annual Appropriation. I have stripped the items of their verbiage, and made them into a table. Compared with the cost of governing the City of New-York, the figures are ridiculously small:

FROM THE GENERAL FUND REVENUE.

For Rent and Taxes of Governor's House	$4,000

SALARIES.

Of Judges of Court of Appeals	12,000
Of Justices of Supreme Court	103,(60
Clerk of Court of Appeals	2,000
Deputy Clerk of same	1,500
State Reporter	2,000
Attorney-General	2,000
Deputy Attorney-General	1,500
Secretary of State	2,000
Deputy Secretary of State, and for Services as Clerk of Commissioners of Land Office	1,600
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,500
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,500
Comptroller of the State	2,500
Deputy Comptroller of the State	2,000
Accountant and Transfer Officer in the Comptroller's Office	1,750
For Superintendent of Banking Department, Clerk Hire, and contingent expenses	30,000
For State Treasurer	2,500
For Deputy State Treasurer	1,500
For Deputy State Engineer	2,000
Adjutant-General	1,500
Assistant Adjutant-General	1,000
For the purchase of the work denominated "Military Tactics," to be distributed to the militia of the State	1,500
For Inspector General	2,000
Commissary General	1,500
Judge Advocate General	150
Governor's Private Secretary	2 000
For Governor's Clerks, Messengers, etc	2,600
For Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History	1,000
For Superintendent of Weights and Measures	250
For Inspectors of State Prisons and traveling expenses	6.000
For Clerks in Clerk of Court of Appeals Office	3 550
For Comptroller's Clerks	11,300
For Secretary of State's Clerks	6,000
For State Engineer's Clerks	5,950
For Superintendent of Public Instruction Clerks	2 600
For State Treasurer's Clerks	3,000
For Attorney-General's Clerks and Messengers	1,000
For Officers and Members of Legislature	98.000
For postage, etc., of Legislature	20,000
For Manual of Legislature	1,500
For Stationery of Clerks of Legislature	4,000
For furniture, books, bindery, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the public offices, to wit:	
State Engineer and Surveyor's office	5,000
Secretary of State's office	1,500
Comptroller's office	1,500
Superintendent of Public Instruction's office	1,500
State Treasurer's office	500
Attorney-General's office	500
Adjutant-General's office	500
Inspector General's office	1,500
For the salary of the Superintendent Insurance Department	2,500
For Deputy Superintendent or same	1,800
For clerks in same	2,000
For mathematician in same	1,500
For stationery, &c., in same	1,250
To the said Superintendent, to enable him to pay for examining into the condition of Insurance Companies	1,500
For official postage of all State officers	2,500
For fuel in Capitol, State Hall and Library	2,500
For repairs to Capitol, &c	500
For salary of Superintendent of Capitol	900
For expenses of State Hall	4,000
For expenses of Hall for State Cabinet	1,500
For salary of Keeper of same	700
For salary of Taxidermist of the State Cabinet of Natural History	500
For the increase and preservation of the State Cabinet of Natural History, &c	800
For purchase of Books for State Library	2,000
For binding, lettering and making Books for same	1,200
For expenses of State Library	1,250
For salaries of State Librarian, 1st Assistant 2d Assistant and 3d Assistant Librarian	4,000
For international and State charges by the Regents of the University	400
For incidental expenses of government	750
For Constables and Criers of Court of Appeals	1,000
For printing for the State, including binding, mapping, engraving, &c., for the State	100.000
For the apprehension of criminals	1,000
For the apprehension of fugitives from justice	4,000
For the Commissary's Deputies and for the payment of Keepers of Arsenal	15,000
For Agricultural Societies in the several Counties and State Agricultural Society, &c	8,000
For salaries of officers of the State Lunatic Asylum	5,500
For the support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian	200
For the support of insane convicts	20,000
For the support of the several State Prisons	275,000
For pay to Sheriffs for transportation of convicts to the State Prisons	25,000
For the compensation of Agents to examine Auctioneers' Accounts	800
For the purchase of books for the use of State Prison convicts	500
For the apprehension of escaped convicts	300
For the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	33 000
For the New-York Institution for the Blind	27,000
For the Orphan Asylums, orphan children in the Almshouses of the State, Society for relief of desitute children of seamen in Richmond Co., the Homes for the Friendless in the Cities of New-York, Poughkeepsie, Rochester and Albany, the sum of	30 000
To be divided among the same in proportion to the average number of children or women maintained in each. No Asylum or Society to receive a greater sum than $4,000.	
For the Idiot Asylum	18,000
For the House of Refuge, Western New-York	15,000
For relief of the Onondaga Indians	300
For the several hospitals in the State, to be divided proportionately	15,000
For the New-York Houses of Refuge	26,000
For the New-York Hospital	24 500
For the Buffalo Asylum for Widows and Lying-in Women and Foundlings	700
For the Opthalmic Hospital, of New-York City	750
For the New-York Dispensary	700
For the Northern, Eastern, Demilt, and Northwestern Dispensaries, and the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, all in New-York City, each	500
Buffalo City Dispensary	500
Brooklyn City Dispensary	300
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	400
Williamsburgh Dispensary	300
For the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary	200
Albany Dispensary	300
For Dispensaries connected with the Troy Hospital and Marshall Infirmary, each	300
For Syracuse Home Association	250
For Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York City	24,000
For Surveys, Appraisements, and other expenses of Public Lands	500
For Fees of County Clerks	25
For Fees of Surrogates	25
For annuity to James Minor	60
For costs of suits, &c., prosecuted by the Attorney General for the people, &c	2,000
For pay to Commissioners to examine accounts of State officers	1,200
To Levi S. Backus for furnishing the Radii to the deaf and dumb persons of this State	300
For furnishing Report of the Courts of Appeals and of Supreme Courts to other States	250
For transportation of the session laws and other public documents, by express and otherwise	3,000
For interest on temporary loan of $400,000 to enlarge and complete the Canals made in 1858	10,000
For advances to country treasurers on account of non-resident taxes returned to Comptroller	20,000
For refunding erroneous payment into the Treasury on account of Taxes	2,500
For refunding to purchasers moneys paid into the Treasury for redemption of lands sold for taxes	15,000
For refunding money paid into the Treasury by mistake	500
For keeper of Washington's Head-quarters	100
For salary of Secretary of Board of Regents of University	1,000
For interest on State Stocks issued on account of the Albany basin loan	3,620 28
For interest on Comptroller's Bond, issued to create the School and Gospel Fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians	2,160
For interest on loan	50,000
For extraordinary repairs and improvements of the Canals, under chap. 74, laws 1849	3,000
For interest on the Oswego Canal Loan of $200,000, under chap. 500 Laws of 1851	12,000
For interest on $6.469,654 97, the amount of the General Fund Debt, chargeable upon the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, which sum the Comptroller is hereby authorized to transfer from the General Fund revenue to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, or so much thereof as may be required to meet the deficiency in said Sinking Fund	354,636 10
For the purchase of Books and Stationery for the Transfer Office of the Manhattan Company, New-York	200
For pay of the Attorney of the Seneca Indians	150
For the Agent of the St. Regis Indians	100
For the Agent of the Onondaga Indians	100
For pay of the Agent of the Indians on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservation	150
For the expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs	50,000
For compensation of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for pay of Messengers	3,000
For extinguishment of claims on land owned or sold by the State	500
For refunding of money in cases of the failure of title to lands sold by the State	500
For the Montezuma Salt Springs	5,000
For the erection of a sufficient pump-house, the purchase of necessary lands required for the manufacture of salt, the laying down of pump-logs and the erection of suitable reservoirs, the sum of	5,000
For the building of a shoe shop at the Clinton State Prison	4,000
For pickets for the stockade of said Prison	1,000
For repairs of the plankroad from the said Prison to the Saranac Plankroad	250
For payment of moneys received into the Treasury for taxes for opening and improving roads	4,000
For compensation to Major-Gen. Burnside in full, for all services of self and staff, under sections 9 and 10, title 6, chapter 308, Laws of 1854, the sum of $1,875, and the said sections are hereby repealed	
To James Hall for one year's salary as Palæontologist of this State and for the collection of fossils, &c	2,000
For the expenses of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, the sum of	5,000
For the completion of the Harbor Commissioners' map of the Harbor of New-York	5,100
For the completion of the physical survey of the Harbor of New-York	3,500
For the Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Indian Children	1,000

PAYABLE FROM THE GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

For interest on $6.346,959 50 of the General Fund Debt, chargeable to the Sinking Fund Debt	$247,294 41
For payment of annuities to the following Indian tribes:	
Onondagas	2 430 00
Cayugas	2 390 00
Senecas	500 00
St. Regis	2,131 69
For the redemption of State Stock issued to the N. Y. & E. R. R. Co, due in 1860 and 1861	1,000,000 00

PAYABLE FROM THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

For dividends to the Common Schools, including the salaries of the County School Commissioners	155,000
For expenses or lands bid in for the State by the Commissioners and other miscellaneous expenses	200
For refunding money paid into the Treasury for the redemption of lands sold for arrears of consideration	1,000
For the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the support of Indian Schools, per chap. 71, Laws 1856	4,000
For the Instruction of Common School Teachers in the Academies designated by the Regents of the University	12,000
For Teachers' Institutes in the several counties	8,000

PAYABLE FROM THE LITERATURE FUND.

For dividends to Academies	12,000
For the purchase of text books, etc., for Academies	2,500

PAYABLE FROM THE INCOME OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

For dividends to common schools	165.000
For dividends to Academies	28,000
For amount to be added to the capital of common school fund	28,200
For the support of the State Normal school	12 000
For refunding moneys erroneously paid into the Treasury	500
For expenses of lands bid in for the State by the Commissioners, and other miscellaneous expenses	200

PAYABLE FROM THE BANK FUND.

For interest on State Stock, issued on account of the Bank Fund	7,500
For the redemption of bills	20
For contingent expenses	300
For redemption of stock due first of February, 1861	100,047 35

The Senate held no session last evening.

This morning the Toll bill was the special order but its consideration was laid over until the bills ready for a third reading were disposed of.

The bill to repeal the Contracting Board law of 1856 was read and passed—ayes, 17; nays, 10. It had already passed the Assembly by a very decisive vote, so that it needs but the Governor's signature to make it a law. That it will undoubtedly receive. This act nullifies the result of the "Balance of Power" movement of last Fall. The only political patronage which that movement threw into the hands of the Democrats, was that in the possession of the Contracting Board. By amending the act, the power of appointment is thrown back on the Canal Board, where it was originally. The history of this Contracting Board law is peculiar. When the Americans carried the State in 1855, Col. SILAS SEYMOUR was elected State Engineer. By some reasoning, he persuaded himself that he was entitled to make the appointments of division and assistant engineers, without consulting his associates. This his associates would not concede; so Col. SEYMOUR took what was called an independent position—that is, he made an arrangement with the Republicans, who were in the ascendant in the Assembly, that they should pass a law creating a new Board. As the Republicans had not a majority in the Senate, Col. SEYMOUR arranged with DANIEL E. SICKLES, who was then in the Senate, that he should aid in passing the bill through that body. In this way the Contracting Board was created, Col. SEYMOUR permitted to appoint his assistants, and the Democrats and Americans who had anticipated spoils and place were left to kick their heels in the cold. Now to strip the State Engineer of power, and restore the patronage to the dominant party, the law is repealed. Of such is about two-thirds of the legislation done here—the Legislature of this year doubling back on the legislatures of the years previous.

The Anti-Renters are in great glee to-day, over the success of their champion in the Senate, Mr. COLVIN. In the early part of the session he introduced a bill which it was thought would relieve the Anti-Renters of their existing embarrassments. Mr. COLVIN is undoubtedly one of the ablest men in the Senate, and by dint of sound reasoning he has succeeded in obtaining a decided majority of the Senate to sustain his views, his bill passing this morning by a vote of Ayes, 19; Nays, 9. The following is the amendment to section 3, of the laws of 1846, abolishing distress for rent, as it passed this morning:

Whenever the right of reëntry is reserved and given to a grantor or lessor in any grant or lease, in default of a sufficiency of goods and chattels whereon to distrain for satisfaction of any rent due, such reëntry may be made at any time after default in the payment of such rent: provided fifteen days' notice of such intention to reënter be given in writing previous to the rent becoming due by such grantor or lessor, or his heirs or assigns, to the grantee or lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, notwithstanding there may be a sufficiency of goods and chattels on the lands granted or demised for the satisfaction thereof. The said notice may be served personally on such grantee or lessee, or by leaving it at his dwelling-house on the premises. *But nothing contained in this section shall apply to any grant or conveyance, whereby no reversion was left to the grantor or maker of such grant or conveyance, nor in favor of any party who shall not, at the time of the service of such notice, be the owner of the reversion of the estate upon which the rent is claimed to be due.*

The part I have underscored is said to be the strong feature of the bill.

The bill to incorporate the German Leiderkranz passed a third reading. It has already passed the Assembly.

The bill to permit persons to change their names upon application to the County Courts, had a tight squeeze on the final vote. The first count stood only 15 for it, but on importunity Senators SPINOLA and WARNER changed from the negative to the affirmative, and so saved it.

The bill to allow members of charitable and religious institutions to vote by proxy came up for a third reading. Senator SPINOLA made a motion to recommit, which was discussed until the special order—the Toll bill—was announced.

But few bills are introduced now. There were but three to-day in

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Our Lack of Mexican Mail Facilities—Objections of Senator Simmons to the Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

Our latest advices from Vera Cruz are up to Feb. 10—thirty days back. England, with her monthly line of mail steamships, which make the passage from country to country in twenty-eight days, has a more regular and speedy communication with Mexico than the United States, only three days distant! What would be said of France should she neglect daily intercourse with Italy? And yet, our interests in Mexico are of a more vital character and more legitimate than those which France assumes to hold in Italian affairs. At this critical moment, when every movement in Mexico is calculated to have a most important bearing on our relations with that country—when incipient steps towards foreign or illegitimate intervention may be in progress—the Government of these United States is left at the mercy of chance to learn the facts. Notwithstanding all this, when a project is brought forward by a citizen of the United States to establish on a permanent basis—partly by Government aid—a weekly line of mail steamships in the Gulf of Mexico, certain journals, whose delight it is to prevent the extension of our commerce and trade, denounce the enterprise, and parties who advocate the ratification of the Mexican Treaty, as a measure of vital importance to all such commercial interests, are abused and denounced in a malignant and merciless manner.

The Mexican treaty continues to sleep in the Senate. For nearly three weeks, certain newspaper correspondents, who circulate in this city, have made a daily pilgrimage to its tomb and pronounced it *dead*. But several of these treaty-killers and the party behind them which stands on the record as having killed it, are beginning to look at the document askance, with a kind of instinctive dread that the treaty dead will hurt them more than the treaty living, and here and there are inquiries whether it would not be well to resuscitate it.

At this moment the Congress of the United States is so occupied with President-making, and Northern politicians are so completely ignorant of Mexican affairs, that very little attention is paid to the subject on the one hand, while on the other hand, everything remains in abeyance until advices arrive from Mexico *viâ* New-Orleans, Cuba or England. Instead of *action* in this momentous matter, our legislators give us *fatal delay*.

Suppose by treachery and foreign aid, Vera Cruz or any other Mexican port on the Gulf has fallen into the hands of MIRAMON? The certainty of foreign intervention on one side, and fillibusterism hastened and driven forward on the other! How will this state of affairs affect the United States generally? Would not disaster to the Liberals in Mexico render the ratification of the treaty before the Senate more important than ever? Your correspondent anticipates no disaster to the Liberals, except through foreign aid or treachery, but he throws out these questions suggestively.

For the good of the Republican Party and the North generally, many things the *Tribune* has said on the Mexican question had better have been left unsaid. Its assertion that the Republican Senators will vote as a unit against the treaty, its reckless and iniquitous suggestions relative to the renewal of the Slavery warfare on our Southern borders *à la* Kansas, leaving the Mexican nation to "fester and putrify at leisure," will recoil one of these days, and if in their political action in this matter they conjure up a storm they cannot control, and their political hopes turn to dust and ashes, they will have no one to blame but themselves.

A great deal has been said concerning the action of Rhode Island's distinguished Senator, Mr. SIMMONS, on the treaty. The statement that this Senator killed the Mexican treaty, and exposed a free-trade scheme, by a skillful thrust, which put the makers of the instrument, the Administration, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and sundry other prominent public men here to the blush, and proved them all *noodles*, is going the rounds of the public journals. The following is the main portion of the statement referred to, made originally by a Washington correspondent of one of the New-York journal::

"Speaking of Rhode Island, reminds me that the new Mexican Treaty was killed in the Senate, through the sagacity of her distinguished Senator, Mr. SIMMONS. This treaty provided for the establishment of free trade between Mexico and the United States. Our treaties with other nations provided that they shall all be put on the same footing with the most favored nations in this respect. If, then, this treaty with Mexico had been confirmed, we should have been compelled to open our ports to Great Britain, France, Germany, and all the world besides. Our revenue would have been annihilated at one blow, and Congress have been compelled to resort to direct taxation to support the Government. Singular as it may seem, neither the President, nor any member of his Cabinet, neither Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, nor that astute politician and 'irrepressible' candidate for the Presidency, as an exclusively Northern man, Mr. SEWARD, a member, moreover, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, discovered the bearing of this clause in the treaty. Mr. SEWARD was probably too much absorbed in his dreams of the Presidency to take notice of so small a matter as the annihilation of our revenue, and the total destruction of Northern manufactures."

It is also stated that Senator SIMMONS holds that if the treaty is ratified, England, who pays nothing, can enjoy the same advantages of trade with Mexico as we who pay a sum of money and come under other obligations. In my judgment there is not the slightest foundation for these assumptions.

In the first place, the treaty with Mexico is a treaty of mutual alliance and support, so far as her domestic affairs are concerned, from which are to flow mutual commercial as well as other advantages. It is a treaty forced upon both countries by the instinct of self-preservation arising from contiguity of location, and of a character which England or any other nation would not and could not make under any circumstances. How then can England or any other nation seize upon the "most favored nation" clause, and demand that we open our ports, remodel our entire system of protection and finance, because, for certain considerations running through the letter and spirit of of the Mexican treaty—considerations which no other nation can give—we assign to Mexico the privilege of exporting to our shores, free of duty, or nearly so, various kinds of goods she does not produce? Your correspondent has it from a reliable source that Lord LYONS views the matter in this light, and that he has no idea his Government could or would claim anything new from us under the Mexican treaty now before the Senate.

On the other hand, how can England, on the basis of "the most favored nation" clause in her treaty with Mexico, claim from that country, for nothing, privileges which we purchase? And if England cannot obtain certain privileges from Mexico, such as we obtain under the treaty recently negotiated, because she has not concluded a treaty of the same peculiar nature with that country, how can she demand anything new from us by reason of our treaty with Mexico? If this can be done, perhaps the United States and Mexico may find something to their advantage in the new commercial treaty between France and England.

The Mexican treaty may require amendment in some points, but it is not open to the objections urged with so much confidence, and it is reasonable to suppose that certain journals have done Senator SIMMONS injustice in placing him in a position where it may prove that instead of harpooning the Mexican treaty, he has harpooned himself.

But admiting the objections attributed to Senator SIMMONS to be sound and tenable, the question then arises. Are we so tied up by treaties with European Powers as to be incapacitated from making such treaties with Mexico and other nations on this Continent as our vital interests and the requirements of this progressive age demand? If so, we had better stick to the Mexican treaty and revise our treaties with other nations.

The Rhode Island Election.

LETTER FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: A rumor has reached us that some hesitation was felt by the delegation in Congress, in supporting the nominations of the Republican State Convention. Nothing could be more unfounded.

It seems to us that the Republican Party has presented no crisis in which the importance of a cordial support of its nominees was more plainly demanded by a regard for its integrity and its highest interests.

Not to speak of the intimate connection between the April election and the electoral vote of the State in November, it is apparent the moral effect of any faltering in a State that voted for FREMONT would be particularly injurious to the Republican cause, and would give color to the assumption that the true way to preserve the Union is to entrust the Administration to a party, many of whose most prominent men threaten to break up the Government as often as the popular will, expressed through the Constitution and laws, deprive them of its patronage.

Nor do we find it necessary to make any sacrifice of principle to expediency in supporting the candidates who stand on the patriotic, loyal and conservative resolutions that were made the basis of the nominations in the Convention of Jan. 4.

Without wishing to intrude our opinions upon our fellow-citizens, we should be unfaithful to our position if we failed to urge upon the Republicans the great importance of a united support to the ticket that has been presented by the Convention; and to postpone to a future occasion the questions that have disturbed their harmony.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

J. F. SIMMONS,
H. B. ANTHONY,
WM. D. BRAYTON,
CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,

Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN AFRICA.

Captured Slavers—Why they Fall into English Hands—The American Squadron—List of Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

Within the last three months four vessels filled with Bozales have been captured by the English cruisers on this coast. The bark *Orion*, with a cargo of 850, captured by the steamer *Pluto*; the brig *Tavernier* by the steamer *Viper*; the brig *Harris*, with 550, by the *Spitfire*, and the *Cygnet* by the steamer *Medusa*—the first two mentioned vessels on the South coast around the Congo, and the latter two in the Bight of Benin, near Whydah.

The stars and stripes waved from their masts when they were boarded by the English boats' crews, but on being told that they would be towed down to the American Commodore, and given up to his jurisdiction, they invariably hauled down their colors, threw them overboard together with their papers, and thus naturally were captured by the English cruisers as having no flag, papers or evidence of nationality. In fact all our slavers had rather be taken by the English cruisers than fall into the hands of ours, as law and civil courts await them at home, whereas, by the English, the vessel is only sent to Sierra Leone to be destroyed or burned, and the captain and crew set at liberty.

The squadron under the command of Flag-officer WM. INMAN, now in this port, consists of the flag-ship *Constellation*, the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*,—all three of these vessels lately from the Congo; the steamer *Sumter*, from Fernando Po with the mails; and the store-ship *Supply*. A number of transfers have been made by the Flag-officer in the different vessels of the squadron: Capt. Wm. Armstrong, of the *San Jacinto*, going home in the *Supply*; Lieut. R. B. Riell, of the *Portsmouth*, sent home in the *Supply*; Captain of Marines, Isaac Doughty, of the *Constellation*, transferred to the *Supply*; Second Assistant-Engineer, H. C. Victor, of the *San Jacinto* transferred to the *Supply*; Purser's Clerk, J. F. Ferguson, of the *Portsmouth*, transferred to the *Supply*; Lieut.-Commander, Jas. F. Armstrong, ordered to the command of the *San Jacinto*; Captain's Clerk, C. F. Float, transferred from the *Sumter* to the *San Jacinto*; Lieut. E. Donaldson, detached from the *San Jacinto* and ordered home; Lieut. A. K. Hughs, detached from the *San Jacinto* and ordered to the *Portsmouth*; First Lieutenant of Marines, J. R. F. Tatnall, ordered to the command of the Marine Guard of the squadron on board the flag-ship; Midshipman C. H. Shoonmaker ordered to the *Constellation*; Midshipman R Prentiss, ordered to the *Portsmouth*; Carpenter, J. Dibbell, going home in *Supply*; Lieut. W. B. Fitzgerald, transferred to the *Supply*; Master's Mate, Charles Ewing, transferred to the *San Jacinto*; Lieut. H. N. Crabb, ordered to the *San Jacinto*; First Lieut. Marines, J. L. Broome, ordered to the *San Jacinto*; Ass't.-Surgeon J. E. Semple, ordered to the *Supply*; Lieut.-Comdg. Charles S. McDonough to the command of the *Sumter*; [Captain's Clerk, Thos. Brower, transferred to the *Sumter*.

The steam frigate *San Jacinto*, under the new Commander, JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, has orders to proceed to Cadiz to be docked; and leaves here to-morrow for Monrovia.

The *Portsmouth*, Commander J. CALHOUN, left yesterday on a cruise up the coast.

The *Sumter*, Commander CHAS. MCDONOUGH, will go to Fernando Po with the mails.

The *Supply* leaves here about the 20th for New-York, and the Flag ship *Constellation*, under the broad pennant of Flag-Officer WM. INMAN, remains here to await the arrival of the *Vincennes*, *Marion* and *Mystic*.

The *Vincennes* has received orders to go home.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Closing Scenes of the Legislature—Railroad Bills—Baltimore Delegation Turned Out—Election Frauds—Judge Stump—An Affair of Honor Settled—State Comptroller Deposed—Appropriation Bill Passed—Embittered Feeling—Difficulties Regarding the Treasury Payments, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STATE CAPITOL, ANNAPOLIS,
Saturday, March 10, 1860—8 P. M.

I have been in this ancient capital since Monday last. It has been quite a stormy and excited week. The legislative session closes to night at 12 o'clock, when, by the Constitution, an adjournment must take place *sine die*. Never before in the history of our State has there been so strong an outside pressure. Lobbyers are innumerable, and those of the most forcible character. Three great measures have been pending during the entire session: one an application by Messrs. BROCK & Co., for a charter for the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, the other, an application by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to get an increase of twelve members to the stockholders' directory of said company; the third, a bill to sell the State's interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Canal Company to the bondholders.

The Brock & Co. bill was yesterday defeated, lacking four votes of a constitutional majority. It was called up for reconsideration and is still pending. An effort may be made to get it up again to-night, but the trong probability is this will fail. The attempt by its opponents in Baltimore to get up a Three Cent bill, to be run at three cents fare, signally failed. It did not, and cannot, even secure a first reading. This has caused deep chagrin and an intense disappointment upon the part of its movers. Messrs. BROCK & Co. now hold their franchise by contract from the city corporation of Baltimore, as they did before, and will continue so to do, and work their road as partners until the Legislature again meets, two years hence, when they purpose asking for a charter of incorporation. Of their success on a second trial, provided they fail this session, no person of sound judgment entertains a doubt. Strong but unfounded prejudices were excited against these corporators in consequence of their being citizens of Pennsylvania. Puerile and contemptible appliances were used to make people believe they were Black Republicans. There being also a Democratic majority in both Houses, those who opposed them undertook to give a partisan bias to their cause, which prejudiced a few weak, undecided, timid members. A thousand other false issues were sprung upon them, and in the face of all these they triumphed by a decided vote in the Senate, and lacked only four votes in the House. If the vote can be again taken to-night there are, to my own knowledge, members enough who voted against them who, repentant and convinced of error, would support the bill. Their charter calls for two millions of dollars. An issue will, beyond all doubt, be made upon this question in our future elections, until a charter is obtained. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I am confident there is in Baltimore, and throughout Maryland, or will be a year hence, a very large majority in favor of sustaining this Company. They have already under contract, and in good faith, expended a half million of dollars in constructing their work to its present position. Depriving them of it would be downright robbery, steeped in dishonor, repugnant to every principle of justice. Baltimore, in fact, is indebted to them for an improvement and conveniences which her own citizens had neither the courage nor the enterprise to bring forth.

My residence is in the Monumental City. I have lived there twenty-seven years, and I can in all sincerity assure you, excepting a few personally interested parties, nine out of every ten citizens are perfectly satisfied with their present city passenger railway, and desire no other except such extensions as are required to be built by the Brock & Co. party. The opposition to them, however, will continue fierce, bitter, unrelenting; and they will, in all probability, be thrown into annoying litigation, until their rights—which are undoubted—shall have been adjusted and affirmed in the Courts.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad directory bill, having passed the Senate, is still pending in the House. There is no chance of reaching and passing it this session. A strong effort, however, may be made to-night to get it up. This great, gigantic concern involves a capital of over thirty millions of dollars. The President, JOHN GARRETT, Esq., and many others interested in the bill, have been here constantly, laboring in its behalf. The Canal bill involves about fourteen millions of dollars. It has also been supported and opposed by numerous interested parties. The proposition is to sell the State's interest in the work—about fourteen million dollars—to the bond and stockholders; in other words, to pass the entire concern over to them, giving up as a dead letter the State's interest therein. This measure, like the Brock & Co. and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, is in a dead lock. The whole three must stand or fall together, and nine chances are in favor of their present defeat.

The Northern Central Railway Company has got a bill authorizing the City of Baltimore to indorse five hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that Company, which indorsement will be difficult to obtain from the Council.

Judge STUMP, of the Baltimore City Criminal Court, who was deposed from his office by a two-thirds vote—more, indeed—of the Senate and House, went home to-day, after being here several weeks defending his case. The old man looks sad, and is much pitied even by those who voted to turn him out. The other evening a rencontre took place between him and Mr. MCKAIG, Senator from Alleghany County, in which blows were interchanged, but no special injury inflicted. The Judge's friend and defendant, COLMAN GILLET, Senator from Baltimore, and Mr. MCKAIG, had some sharp passes regarding the matter, in which MCKAIG called GILLOTT a liar. The latter immediately challenged him, but the difficulty was to-day amicably adjusted. It created a good deal of excitement. Both gentlemen are distinguished for undoubted courage.

There are already numerous applicants for the Judgeship made vacant by STUMP's dismissal. Prominent among these is Hon. W. H. TRAVERS, formerly Speaker of the House of Delegates, a gentleman of high standing, an able lawyer, and much esteemed. He is a distant relative of Gov. HICKS. J. LENNOX BOND, brother of Dr. BOND, Esq., is New-York, is another applicant whose chances are good. GEORGE H. BRICE, Esq., is also spoken of in reference to the appointment. Also, JAMES H. PARKHURST, Esq., present Secretary of State, and WM. ALEXANDER, Esq. The office is only worth $2,500 per annum.

There was quite a stormy and excited debate in the House this morning on the Baltimore contested election case. It finally resulted in turning out the entire Baltimore delegation, consisting of ten members, declaring the election null and void, in consequence of fraud, violence, illegal voting, &c. The House also declared the election of Mr. PURNELL, State Comptroller, a nullity, displaced him, and elected Mr. JARRETT, the Democratic candidate, in his stead. This, as also the Baltimore election, turned upon a strict party vote. The matter has caused a good deal of bitter feeling, and will cause a determined contest on the part of the Opposition, or American Party, in future contests, to gain the ascendency and repay their Democratic friends, on the slightest pretext, in similar coin. One good turn, they think, may deserve another, and it would not surprise me to see retaliation two years hence with a vengeance. It is a fact worthy of note that, although our Baltimore members have been deposed strictly on party-grounds, they acted nobly—barring one or two exceptions—and gained many warm friends. I am free to admit there was too much fraud and violence at our Baltimore election, yet have no doubt whatever that they were sent to the Legislature by a very large legal, legitimate majority. I would at any time, in the choice of evils, rather see illegal American votes than fraudulent, illegal votes by foreigners, unnaturalized, such as have been cast by hundreds in past years to the cause of Democracy, and no complaints made or questions asked.

I visited Gov. HICKS last evening, and found him quite well. He has almost entirely recovered from the severe surgical operation to which he was subjected some weeks ago. I have also seen Senator PEARCE, who is on a visit here. He appears in excellent health and spirits.

Since the State Comptroller, Mr. PURNELL, has been deposed, there will, it is thought, be difficulty in managing the State Treasury Department. The present incumbent designs contesting his right to the office, and has determined not to yield his office, keys, books, &c., until compelled by law, which may require tedious litigation. In the interim there must exist doubt which of the two claimants can legally perform the duties of the office. Whose checks shall be honored is a question. XENOPHON.

P. S.—The House adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock, to-night. It was engaged all day upon the passage of local bills, excepting the general appropriation bill. Neither of the three important measures above alluded to were touched. They are, therefore, all dead, and must furnish material, to some considerable extent, for the next political campaign in our State. There was, at the closing scene, much less excitement than anticipated.

A considerable number of excitable persons are here from Baltimore, but, thus far, they have behaved themselves. The members are now gathering up their documents, packing their trunks, and will be off homewards in the morning.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Saturday, March 10.

A personal rencontre took place about 5 o'clock this afternoon, in the Rotunda of the State Capitol, between THOMAS GARDNER, Chief Clerk of the Baltimore City Criminal Court, and JOHN MCCOY, a Reporter and Collector for the Baltimore *American*, which created an intense excitement and consternation. So far as I have been able to ascertain the facts, they are as follows: A difficulty, it appears, had existed between the parties, on account of opposing sentiments previously engendered, growing out of the City Passenger Railway contest. On meeting, GARDNER assaulted MCCOY, when a struggle ensued. MCCOY, according to the testimony, retreated some paces to the wall, and was followed by his assailant, when he (MCCOY) drew a revolver, and fired two shots, in quick succession, at GARDNER. One ball took effect in GARDNER's thigh, passing entirely through it, grazing the bone, and also through the other. The other struck the wall, about breast range, glanced off, and buried itself in a large column or pillar of the Capitol. The Rotunda was crowded at the time with a dense moving mass. Mr. BROCK was standing near, in conversation with a gentleman, and narrowly escaped being hit. Many others were almost within range of the shot, but fortunately were not injured. The Senate and House were both in session when the affray occurred, and distinctly heard both reports of the pistol. An instantaneous consternation prevailed. Members jumped from their seats and ran towards the lobby. Every seat was vacated in a moment. It was supposed a general melee had taken place. The Speaker called for order but could not preserve it—people ran in every direction affrighted. The Sheriff and Sergeant-at-Arms soon appeared and took MCCOY into custody. GARDNER was carried off by his friends to a room in the Treasury Buildings, where physicians were in attendance, who examined and dressed the wounds, neither of which are considered dangerous, though may prove lingering and painful. He was subsequently removed to the residence of a friend. MCCOY was taken before a magistrate and underwent an examination, which demonstrated that he was acting in self-defence. He was released on security of $1,200, to appear for trial at the Anne Arundel County Court.

I was standing in the Rotunda, a few paces from the combatants, in conversation with Ex-Governor PRATT, when the difficulty took place, but a stairway, leading to the State Library and Governor's Chamber, intercepting my view, I could only hear and see the flashes of the pistol. As a good deal of ill-feeling has been engendered between different lobbying parties, and on account of the American delegation from Baltimore being turned out, it was apprehended that a general fight might take place. Mr. GARDNER is well known and much esteemed by his friends in Baltimore. Mr. MCCOY is a young man of high standing and unblemished character. If he has a fault, it is zeal and impetuousness in any cause he undertakes to espouse. Mr. GARDNER is similarly constituted. He has been an active friend of the Brock and Company Charter. Mr. MCCOY was in interest opposing it. A rumor now prevails that a large boat-load of persons are coming down from Baltimore to witness the closing of the session, and some are apprehensive of further disturbances should they arrive.

XENOPHON.

The Connecticut Campaign.

GOV. WISE REGRETS THAT HE CANNOT TAKE THE STUMP FOR EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

GOV. WISE has sent the following letter to the Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut, in reply to its invitation to take the stump in the pending contest for the election of State officers:

RICHMOND, Va., March 8, 1860.

To A. E. Burr, Esq., Chairman Democratic State Committee, &c., &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: Owing to my absence from this city, yours of the 1st inst. did not reach me until yesterday.

It is very hard to forego the wish of the Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut. I regard the compliment of their resolution so high as almost to forbid my declining its acceptance. Yet, Sir, I sincerely assure you that it is impossible for me to do so, with propriety even, much less convenience, in respect to my own affairs. I am now necessarily engaged in arranging a new home—so much out of order as to require my constant personal attention for months—and exposure in attending to this has made me quite ill for several weeks, affecting, especially, my lungs and voice. Besides my own illness, I could not, without imperious necessity, leave the bedside of Mrs. WISE, who has been long and much afflicted. But for these causes I would joyfully obey your call. Could I visit your noble old State, I have no doubt my visit would be made more than agreeable; aye, profitable for instruction, reproof, correction, and a right understanding of what is best and lawful to be done for our common country. I have never set my foot yet upon the soil of New-England, and I am very desirous to do so. I venerate every inch of ground "consecrated by the wisdom of sages and the blood of heroes," in the mighty drama of the North American Revolution. No ground is more consecrated than that of Connecticut. And what a country we have to guard! The old thirteen States are the only lands of our memory; but blessed be God they are not the only lands of our hopes!! Let us cherish all, love all, serve all, save all. And to do that most effectually, I have an abiding confidence in conserving the great party of the true National Democracy. For weal or woe, through good and through evil report, I repeat my whole trust is in *conserving*, I say, the true National Democracy. If it is preserved pure, steady and true to the sound morality of good faith, justice and truth, and to the law of the Constitution and the love of the Union, the best will be done for us all which can be done by men and patriots. If it is not so preserved, but allowed by error or evil passions to be led astray after false gods, and, especially, the heathen gods of Black Republicanism in any of its forms, then there will be left no other means under heaven, that I know of, to save us from a certain, fearful, and swift destruction. I abide, then, in the hope, and trust in Democracy, and its pure and undefiled faith. Guard it, and it will guard the country. Permit it to mischief or error, and give its potency to fanaticism and wrong, and it at once becomes more destructive than either of its party antagonisms, whatever they be.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "We have been favored with a specimen of the printing executed by the mutes, and designed for the use of the blind, who together are supported by the State in the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and by this well-executed act of public liberality are enabled to acquire those arts which their more fortunate brethren are possessed of so early as not to value them at their proper ratio."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

GREATER PUBLICITY AND ECONOMY IN ADVERTISING CITY BUSINESS—THE NOMINATION OF MR. WILLET FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON BOARD REJECTED.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to return the award of contract for a steam fire engine, for the use of Engine Company No. 29, to the Common Council for confirmation forthwith.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a Committee of three, to act with a like Committee from the Board of Councilmen, for the purpose of revising the present list of newspapers employed as Corporation advertising journals, with a view to reducing the expenses, and giving greater publicity to the proceedings of the Common Council. The President appointed as such Committee, Aldermen BOOLE, GENET and STARR. The resolution, cutting off the *Daily News* as a Corporation paper, was referred to the same Committee.

Alderman BOOLE asked that the Special Committee having the Mayor's nomination of James C. Willet for the Presidency of the Croton Board, might be discharged. The Board granted the request, and then the Alderman moved that the Board do not concur with the Mayor in the nomination of Mr. Willet. After a brief debate the motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 5.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved that the Special Committee be discharged from the consideration of the Mayor's nomination of Dr. Bradford for Health Commissioner, but his motion was lost.

A resolution by Alderman TOOMEY, that the work of widening Chambers-street be commenced immediately, was referred to the Committee on streets.

A resolution by Alderman BOOLE, to provide suitable Court-rooms for Justice Welsh, was laid over.

The report of the Committee, in favor of making an appropriation for removing obstructions in the Harlem River, at the High Bridge, was laid over.

It was resolved to pave South-street, from Whitehall to Corlears' Hook, with Belgian pavement, and to have a new Police Station-house built for the Seventh Precinct.

After passing upon a number of papers for repairing pavements and sewers, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The lobby of the Chamber in which the meeting was held was thronged. After Alderman GENAT had taken the Chair, Mr. A. Oakey Hall moved to dismiss the case of George P. Beckford *vs.* Richard Barry, for the reason that the contestant had failed to file a bill of specifications as required. It was finally decided to adjourn the case over to another meeting of the Committee, that Mr. Beckford might have the opportunity to appear and be heard.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE EMIGRANT BUREAU ESTABLISHED AND FIVE NEW OFFICES CREATED—COUNCILMAN LENT TAKES HIS SEAT.

The regular meeting of this Board took place last evening at 5 P. M. Councilman LENT appeared and took the place of Councilman BAKER, who vacated his seat not only by a vote of the Board, but by a decision from a high legal tribunal, which declared him an alien at the time of his election.

The usual number of petitions, resolutions and reports were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees.

The Special Committee which was appointed to examine into the necessity of establishing or organizing an Emigrant Bureau, presented its report. It was passed after much discussion and great opposition by a vote of 13 to 7, and if concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, will furnish places for several hungry applicants. The chief officer is to receive a salary of $2,000, appointed by the Mayor, and to hold his office during his pleasure, and is to give bonds in the penal sum of $5,000.

It provides also berths for five Assistants for office as follows: First clerk, $1,000; second clerk, $800; first interpreter, $750; second interpreter, $750; messenger, $600.

As this is apparently a set thing; the Mayor has already commenced his arrangements for the organization, as well as accommodation of the new bureau, by cutting a stairway from the Mayor's Office into the basement, where it is proposed to locate the new officials.

No other business of interest was transacted by the Councilmen.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

THE UNDER-STREET VAULTS—PROGRESS AND EXPANSION OF THAT DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The old adage of "give an inch and take an ell" is daily verified in this department. The ordinance regulating the construction of vaults in front of stores and dwelling-houses limits them to the outer edge of the sidewalk, except by special permission from the Croton Department, and this on payment of a specified fee for the permission. Of late, however, and especially since the mania for marble stores and broad vaults has seized the merchants of New-York, the owners and builders have gradually encroached upon the streets, or rather the *substratum* of the streets, until, in one case at least, the walls of the vaults on either side of the street approach within four feet of each other. This may seem, to the casual reader, very unimportant, but when it is taken into consideration that sewers, gas-pipes and water-pipes must be laid or repaired, it will readily be seen how much wrong may be done by this encroachment upon the underground rights of the City. In one case—we do not choose to name the street, lest some of the Insurance Companies might demand a cancellation of their policies—the vaults are so far extended beneath the street, that it was found impossible to place a fire-hydrant at the point designated; and in another case, a party now about erecting a marble store, had the conscience to ask permission to build a vault twenty-nine feet wide, which is exactly half the width of the street. There is now more than one street running across Broadway and below Reade-street, where, if any accident should happen to the gas or Croton pipes, immense damage might be caused by reason of the vault mania.

The subject has attracted the attention of the Croton Board, who had a meeting with special reference to it yesterday; and on the representations of Mr. CRAVEN, the Chief Engineer, whose twelve years' experience in that office qualify him to judge, they decided to grant no more permissions for vaults beyond the limits restricted by the ordinances, which were *two-fifths* of the street, measuring from house to house; but by the tenor of the rule now adopted by the Board, no vaults will be allowed to be constructed beyond the limits of the curb-stone. There is, however, one singular exception to this rule now existing—a large manufacturing firm, which owns property on both sides of the street, had constructed vaults extending from side to side, and last year, when a sewer was to be made in the street, they offered, at their own expense, to connect the sewer, at either end of their vaults, by iron pipes sufficiently large to carry off the drainage which would pass through the sewer. This was permitted for the double reason that the sewer would disfigure their vaults, and that the nature of their business demanding secresy in some of its operations, they preferred to meet this expense rather than allow outside parties to examine it. The rule adopted by the Croton Board seems to be just, and imperatively demanded by every consideration of expediency.

THE STATE CLAIMING MORE THAN ITS SHARE OF THE CROTON—THE PRISONERS AT SING SING TO BE CARED FOR AT THE EXPENSE OF NEW-YORKERS.

It was generally supposed by residents and taxpayers of this State-governed City, when they assumed a debt of some thirteen millions of dollars (since grown into twenty) for the introduction of the Croton water, that it was intended for their own exclusive use, on payment of a fair and proper equivalent. It appears, however, that the State of New-York lays claim to the right of using it, and if this claim is established by the legislation now in progress at Albany, householders and rent-payers may find themselves in the vocative so far as the Croton water is concerned.

By an agreement between the State Prison Inspectors and the Croton Board in 1846, the Board agreed to supply the prison at Sing Sing thirty thousand gallons a day for ten years, for $750 per year for the first five years, and $1,250 per year for the balance of the term, which expired in 1857; and this was deemed as an equivalent for the land owned by the State through which the aqueduct passes.

In 1858, a law was passed allowing to the Croton Board $1,240 per year for such quantity of water as might be required for the use of the prison, and this is less than one-half the charge made to consumers in the City. The Board, as a matter of course, protested against such a measure, but it was adopted notwithstanding. The Board then sent in bills for the water actually used, during the years 1857, '58 and '59, (as ascertained by measurement,) amounting to $11,592 45, and demanded payment at the hands of the State officials.

Instead of settling this account, the State Prison Inspectors have caused a bill to be introduced into the Legislature which refers the matter to three Commissioners, yet to be appointed, who are to decide upon the amount which the prison ought hereafter to pay for the use of the water for such purposes as may be needed. This gives the power virtually to the State officials to use as much of the Croton as they choose, and to pay what they deem proper, so that if they should determine upon the necessity of laying a thirty-six-inch pipe from the Aqueduct to the Prison they could do so, and cut off more than half the supply from the City; and once the State lays its grasp upon the Aqueduct, every village between the Dam and the High Bridge will discover a necessity for the Croton, and obtain it through the Legislature.

The agreement made in 1846 was based on the ground that the State permitted the Aqueduct to be constructed through the Prison Farm without charge. And now, because the Board claim payment at twenty-five per cent. less than is paid by any householder in New-York, the State steps in and intends to claim the right to use as much water as its officials choose, paying for it at their own prices, and leaving the Croton Board powerless. The act referred to, if passed, will enable the State Prison Inspectors to use without stint, and at their own price, the water for which the City of New-York has incurred a debt of nearly twenty millions of dollars.

The Croton Board, mindful of the interests of the City, has prepared a counter bill which will be forthwith presented, and which, if there be any sense of honor or honesty in the Legislature, should be promptly passed. Its provisions are, first, that the State shall pay the sum of $11,592 45, now honestly due for water used during the years 1857, '58 and '59; and second, that the Comptroller shall establish, in conjunction with the Croton Aqueduct Board, a just and equitable mode of ascertaining the quantity of water which may be used during every year in which the prison is furnished with Croton water; and shall pay for the quantity which it is found may be used at the rate of three-quarters of one cent for every one hundred gallons.

The House that Stops the Way.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1860.

I noticed editorials in your issues of the 9th and 10th inst., in regard to a house that I am moving from Forty-second to Forty third-street. In justice to myself, I will say that it takes something more than gas to turn around a "full-sized three-story house," filled in with bricks as that is. You say "it has stopped to rest." That is a mistake, as it has not been left one hour since I brought it to the corner, when the weather was fit for men to work out of doors.

You say you looked in vain for its destination. It appears that you are not so *very observing* after all, as I have moved one house off the same lot in Forty-second-street, and down Forty-third about half the distance of the block, and placed it on the lot on which this house is to be moved. Now, Sir, I will leave it to any competent person to judge whether it is so slow, as I did not commence to move them until the middle of last month.

As regards the Street Commissioner, I have no need of his help. If you doubt my ability to move or raise anything I take hold of, I would refer you to the large building northeast corner of Duane and Elm streets, weighing some six hundred tons. That building I moved back twenty-five feet, and raised it seven feet, without the least injury to it.

Yours, respectfully,

GILMAN GOODWIN,
No. 56 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Factitious Liquors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report in the TIMES of yesterday, of the proceedings at the Polytechnic Association, seriously misrepresents the sentiment of my remarks on the subject of factitious liquors. I trust your accustomed courtesy towards reasonable complainants will induce you to give place to a correction of your record.

You report me thus:

"Prof. SEELY said, in reference to liquors, that he thought liquors in their pure state were more poisonous than when adulterated. He thought that men would one day agree with him, in deeming factitious liquors to be the best. Brandy with half water would certainly be better than pure brandy."

What I said was substantially as follows:

Genuine liquors (brandy, gin, rum and whisky,) are more harmful than factitious liquors made after approved methods. The fousel oil which all genuine liquors contain is exceedingly loathsome to the stomach, irritating to the lungs, and, in short, more poisonous than any proper ingredient of factitious liquors. The specific injurious effect of a genuine liquor is due to fousel oils, or substances like the oil of juniper, all of which may be left out of factitious liquors. A gallon of pure alcohol, costing 60 or 70 cents, diluted with a gallon of water and a few innocent ingredients added to flatter the eye and taste, will make two gallons of brandy, more palatable and better suited to its legitimate use than the most costly genuine brandy ever imported. Physicians and chemists who may lead the fashions of the use of liquors, when they appreciate these truths, will bring about a change which will be for the best to all concerned. CHARLES A. SEELY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

The Benevolent Proxy Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice in the *Times*, and other papers of this morning, in regard to the above bill, puts me in a false position, and will, I fear, *mislead* some. It reads as if Mr. TERRY and myself, after a few *amendments* to the bill, *approved* of it—which is incorrect. Mr. T. suggested no amendments before the Committee, and I none, except in stating *various* objections to the bill. I pointed out *two or three* instances where its provisions were in direct conflict with the Bible Society's Constitution, and should, at all events, be changed, as they cut off many legal voters. Several amendments were consequently introduced. But, as the Committee know, I still consider the bill as having in it most serious objections—something not designed by the venerable founders of the Society, not asked for by any of our 20,000 members, or 3,000 auxiliaries, spread over *all* parts of the Union. Why should the Legislature of one State thus make *changes* in the original working of an institution where multitudes in *all* the States have a common interest, and about which they should be consulted before said changes are made? I trust our high-minded lawgivers will not be in haste to *pass* such a bill.

Respectfully yours, J. C. BRIGHAM,
THURSDAY, March 15. Cor. Sec. A. B. S.

Beware of Pious and Philanthropic Burglars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now a common practice for genteel and scientific burglars to call at private houses about 7 or 8 o'clock P. M., ostensibly to beg for some school or charity, but in reality to make close observation of the doors and fastenings, while waiting for the owner in the hall.

Two years since I was robbed by parties of this description the night after the visit. Last night I was favored with another call, and am well prepared for their reception, not alone with locks and bolts, but a loaded revolver, upon the newest and most certain principle.

The gentlemen are well-dressed, with luxuriant whiskers and magnificent diamond breast-pins.

stock at 65 ₱ cent. These were the final prices at the Second Board, while New-York Central was done at 74 ₱ cent.—a further advance since yesterday afternoon of ¼ ₱ cent. The fluctuations in this stock were again considerably influenced by the accounts from Albany in regard to the tolling measure, but less so, perhaps, than yesterday,—the impression gaining ground that the bill passed by the Assembly is to be essentially modified. In Missouri sixes the declining tendency continued on yesterday's telegraphic information that the lower branch of the Legislature had passed a large, and, as supposed, incautiously guarded, additional aporopriation to the Railways. The price fell to 81@81¼ ₱ cent., but the decline has brought in some considerable fresh orders, and if the particulars by mail should place a more favorable construction upon the new legislation referred to, the probability is in favor of the recovery of nearly the whole decline. Tennessees are a fraction better, and Virginias ¼ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. The United States registered Stock of 1874 again sold at 102 ₱ cent. The Western Stocks other than the two noticed above were generally firm; a demand for common stock of Michigan Southern, at $83@$83½, and a recovery of ¼ ₱ cent. in Michigan Central. Hudson, Harlem and Erie were all firm, and in the Coal shares a further advance of 1 ₱ cent. took place in Delaware and Hudson, while Pennsylvania Coal was held for an advance to 85 ₱ cent. ex dividend. The Lackawanna shares are steady, and Reading firm, at 42 ₱ cent. No large movement this week in either Pacific Mail or Panama, the price for each being held very steady. The Canton speculation is also neglected this week. In Railway mortgages the business done was moderate, though at full prices. New-York Central 7 per cents. of 1864, 101¼ sales; Eries of 1883, 76¼ ₱ cent. The general market this afternoon left off firm, and quite speculative on three or four of the Railways.

The changes in Money affairs to-day are not important. The Vanderbilt steamer *North Star* brought in $152,000 California gold, and left $60,000 at Havana, destined for New-Orleans. Three opportunities offer on Saturday for the mails to Europe: the Portland steamer, (mail closing here at 10 o'clock on Friday,) the *Glasgow*, for Liverpool direct, and the *New-York*, for Southampton and Bremen direct. The Exchanges are ¼ lower on Paris than by the *Africa* yesterday —say f.5.17½@f 5.16¼, standard drawers, and on London the rates are quiet at 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent.

To-day the City Comptroller is paying off the Revenue Bonds of last year to the amount of $450,000. Interest has been paid on these bonds to the amount of $22,491 70. There are still outstanding bonds to the amount of $3,587,050, which will be paid off before the 15th of the ensuing August.

The February traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is $332,743, against $303,631 same month last season.

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office was as follows:

Receipts	$164,591 15
Payments	168,594 66
Balance	8,000,724 43

The receipts include $138,000 for Customs.

It appears that in regard to the proposition before Congress to add a branch Mint to our New-York Assay Office, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed two letters, one to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and one to the Superintendent of the Assay Office here, asking for estimates of the necessary expense to carry out the object of the bill. The Philadelphia Director returned an estimate of $1,150,000! Superintendent BUTTERWORTH, of this City, places it at $100,000, and offers, says a contemporary, to do it for that sum.

The following additional new Railway movements in New-Jersey are noticed within a few days:

The bill to extend the Millstone branch of the New-Jersey Railroad to Prallsville, in Hunterdon County, which was lost by a tie vote in the New-Jersey Assembly, has been reported again, with amendments to obviate the objections, and has been ordered to a third reading. The principal amendments require the road to run from some convenient point in Hunterdon County, north of Prallsville, and south of Milford, on the Delaware River, and thence north of Flemington, to the present terminus of the road at Millstone. The Company is also made liable to reimburse the State for all losses of transit duties or damages sustained in consequence of the infringement of the vested rights of the joint companies.

An act to charter the Westfield and Hackensack Railroad has been reported to the Assembly of New-Jersey. The capital is $50,000, with a privilege to increase to $100,000. The route is from Fort Lee Station, on the Northern Railroad, in Bergen County, to some point in Passaic-street, Hackensack, with branches in said village. The distance is about three miles. Also, a bill for a company to construct a railroad from Princeton to South Brunswick, with a capital of $100,000, and a privilege to increase to $300,000. Also, a bill to charter the Pennington and Trenton Railroad Company, the capital to be $100,000, with power to double it. They are allowed to build a road from Pennington, Mercer County, to Trenton, with a branch to Hopewell.

The bill to charter the Pemberton and New Brunswick Railroad was also reported again, with the proviso authorizing a branch to the Passaic River stricken out, and another inserted to prevent it from interfering with the Camden and Amboy Company. A bill to charter the Hoboken and Fort Lee Railroad has been reported; capital $100,000, with a privilege to increase to $300,000. A further supplement to the Belleville Railroad and Transportation Company's charter authorizes them to increase the number of directors and to build their bridge across the Passaic River further north of the old bridge than the original charter authorizes, but not further north than S. PERRY's lands.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Earnings in February, 1860	$26,337
Earnings in February, 1859	23,907
Increase	$2,429
In first three months of fiscal year	$81,787
Same months last year	72,040
Increase	$12,747

The following are the earnings of the Grand Trunk Railroad, of Canada, for the week ending March 16:

Passengers	$15,567
Freight and Live Stock	37 348
Parcels, Mails, &c	2,776
Total	$55,691
Corresponding week last year	42,274
Increase	$13,416

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 2 235 bbls. Flour, 18,560 bushels Corn, 366 bushels Rye, 715 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1555 packages Provisions, and 364 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 bbls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,854 bags Rio, part at 13¼c.@13¾c.; 100 bags Jamaica, at 13c.; and 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 650 bales, at drooping prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	9	9	9¼	9¾
Middling ₱ lb	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb.	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

DRY GOODS—The private business of the week has been good, though not remarkably brisk. Cottons have been in fair request, at, in the main, firm prices. Linens have been less sought after. The inquiry for Silks continues active, and is eagerly met by factors at partially reduced rates. Woolens have been in demand. The supply, however, has been in excess of the requirements of purchasers. Prices have favored the latter. The numerous public sales have tended to lessen the activity in the regular channels of trade. To-day, the sales of Silks, Carpets, &c., were well attended. The bidding was spirited. Satisfactory prices were obtained for all desirable goods. Southern merchants have purchased freely throughout the week, and their custom, so far this season, has been very encouraging to factors. There has been no general revival of demand, as yet, from the Western, North-Western or near-by trade, though the partial resumption of navigation tends to restore life and vigor to this branch of the business.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 4,730 boxes Messina, Palermo and Sorrento Oranges at $2@$2 80; and 863 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 05@$2 20 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less activity. The demand is limited, mainly for the better grades, which are wanted by the trade, and prices of which are quoted steady. Low and medium brands are partially neglected, and are heavy. The reported transactions, to-day, comprise 6,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 55; inferio. to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 45@$5 50; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$6; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 20, chiefly within the range. ₱ bbl.

Superfine Western	$ 25	@ $ 40
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$ 45	@ $ 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$ 50	@ $ 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 20	@ $ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	$ 05	@ $ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	$ 20	@ $ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	$ 70	@ $ 7 50
Extra Genesee	$ 20	@ $ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$ 30	@ $ 7 75

Southern Flour is in less demand, yet is firm The reported sales reach 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl. About 300 bbls. were sold, within the range. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 81¼@$1 93¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Holders generally ask prices which buyers are unwilling to pay. Hence the inactivity. The transactions include 5,500 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 28, in store, and a small lot of California White, at $1 50. Corn has been in moderate request at about previous figures. We have heard of sales of 22,500 bushels at 75c.@79c. for inferior to prime White and Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 85c.@87c., mainly within the range, ₱ bushe; sales, 6,500 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady, as previously represented; a lot of State brought 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and are quoted somewhat firmer, including Canada at 43½c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42½c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	March 10, 1860.	March 11, 1859.	March 12, 1858.
Flour, bbls	31,681	33,329	50,079
Wheat, Spring, bushels	411,335	309,224	1,455,206
Wheat, Red Winter, bush.	9,514	236,762	7,950
Wheat, White Winter, bu.	567	10,210	346
Total Wheat, bushels.	421,386	556,196	1,463,502
Corn, bushels	754,660	33,252	15,010
Oats, bushels	144,233	122,756	97,516
Rye, bushels	6,196	170	
Barley, bushels	17,026	63 520	53,868
Total Grain, bushels	1,343,474	775,903	1,629,896

HAY—We have heard of sales of 600 bales North River, at 93¾c @$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been made of only small lots of last year's crop, at 6c.@15c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 65 tons Scotch Pig, at $25 50@$26 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 600 bbls. New-Orleans, at from 42c.@48c., chiefly within the range; 98 hhds. Porto Rico, at 34c.@40c.; and some Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand, including Common at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for at 47½c.@48¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand at 57¾c.@59c., ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported to-day, of 4,650 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 12½ for new Mess; $17 25@$17 30 for old Mess; $17 for Western thin Mess; $16@$16 50 for Prime Mess; $14 50@$14 62 for new Prime; $12 50 for old Prime; $14 25@$14 50 for Rumps; and $8@$8 50 for Heads, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in lively demand, including Hams at 9c.@10c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,500 pkgs., including one lot of 1,000 bbls. pickled Shoulders ("Hawkins & Van Antwerp" brand) at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at 9¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 10¾c.@11¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and in firm request at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 tcs., at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 300 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 120 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.; and 500 boxes Havana, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at 23¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; and 6,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For London, 70 tcs. Rice, 200 pkgs. Tobacco, and 20 tons Measurement Goods, at 30s.; and 50 bales Duck, on terms not ascertained. For Glasgow, 150 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; and 120 pkgs. Lard, at 25s.@27s. 6d.

Real Estate.... WEDNESDAY, March 15.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 35 E. 24th-st. 20x92.9 ..... $7,100
Lot on corner of Bowling-green and Whitehall-st. 23x128.6 7,950
House and lot No. 165 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 34th-st. 24x100 21,450
House and lot No. 137 E. 13th-st., 20x100.3 10,000
Lot on west side 2d-av., 75 9 north of 113th-st., 25.2x100 830
Four lots on north side 86th-st., 200 feet east 4th-av., 25x100, each 2,010
House and 16 lots on east side Broadway, 147 feet south of 155th-st 10,350

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Lease of No 94 Madison-st., with renewals, 25x101.8 ..... $5,000
2 lots running through from 116th to 117th-st., 225 feet west 6th-av., 25x100, each 775
2 lots running through from 116th to 117th-st., 225 feet west 6th-av., 25x100, adjoining, each 760
2 lots running through from 116th to 117th-st., 225 feet west 6th-av., 25x100 adjoining, each 805
2 lots running through from 116th to 117th-st., 225 feet west 6th-av., 25x100, adjoining, each 825
2 lots running through from 116th to 117th-st., 225 feet west 6th-av., 25x100, adjoining, each 825
2 lots running through from 116th to 117th-st., 225 feet west 6th-av., 25x100, adjoining, each 815
1 lot on west side 9th-av., 50 feet south 5th-st., 25.1x100 2,950
1 lot on northeast corner 10th av. and 122d st., 25.1x100 570
1 lot on 10th-av., adjoining, 25x100 490
2 lots on 10th-av., adjoining, 25x100, each 480
3-story brick house No. 52 Stanton-st., 22x100 7,400
1 lot on north side 56th-st., 210 feet east 3d av., 25x100 1,300
1 lot on north side 56th-st., adjoining, 25x100 1,225

BY A. H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th st., 25x92.5½ $10,650

DRY GOODS.

359 UPHOLSTERY. 359
G. L. & J. B. KELTY
Have removed from No. 291 Broadway, corner of Readest., to
No. 359 BROADWAY,
Where they will continue the business of importing CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND MANUFACTURING WINDOW SHADES.
Spring stock now ready for inspection.
359 BROADWAY, New-York. 359

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received from late auction sales,
RICH CHINA SILKS.
Latest Paris styles Only $1 per yard; worth $1 50.
Also, Full Chintz China Silks, $1 25; worth $1 75.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain.
All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, shawls, novelties, China lacquered articles and all kinds of American Indian, and Chinese Feather Fans, can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. Also, French Fans, latest styles.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 to $10,000, in a highly respectable manufacturing and commission business, established five years, and paying an average profit of 25 per cent. To a party ready to invest, the above presents a favorable opportunity for engaging in a business that can be largely increased. Answers from principal only will receive attention. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, A MANUfacturing business of a staple article, which sells for cash. Lease, fixtures and machinery very complete and nearly new. $1,000 working capital will make $5,000 annually. Address Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

$5,000 PROFIT CAN BE MADE THIS AMOUNT in an excellent manufacturing establishment, in this City; articles sold for cash. City or country, in great demand; profit 250 per cent. Capitalist can control the business. Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, at No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

FOR SALE—THE EAST RIVER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.—The stock, fixtures, machinery and good will of the above establishment for sale; for particulars apply on the premises, No. 85 Lewis-st., or at No. 97 Barclay-st. G. A. MERWIN, Assignee.

$100.—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED any respectable person having this amount, as partner in a pleasant cash business, free from competition: business established and paying well. Call at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 16, from 1 to 4 this afternoon.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 668 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front suite of rooms may be obtained on the second floor of a modern stone front house, with board, in a small family. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, No. 230 West 22d-st., a south parlor, furnished, for one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 55 MADISON-AV., CORNER of 27th-st. Families or single gentlemen desiring board can find good accommodations by applying at the above address. References exchanged.

NO. 65 NASSAU-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A pleasant front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or to two single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying their own house, wish to let with board, a front parlor and bed-room, on the second floor, and a front room on the third floor, to two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; the house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady, in a family, or small private boarding-house, in some pleasant location between Prince and 14th sts.; vicinity of Dr. Dowling's Church preferred. Terms not to exceed $4 per week. Address Box 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PIOUS private family; will not be able to pay over $3 a week; this may be made a pleasant arrangement for some lady who feels the need of a Christian friend; the best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 25 West 5th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, only to rent to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired: only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry-goods store.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BELOW Union-square, near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken; references required. Address, with name L. T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER—Forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. The WOODLAND PARK HOUSE will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of May. This spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the bank of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the River; excellent bathing boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Owing to the great demand for rooms at Woodland last season the proprietor has leased the RIVER SIDE HOTEL on the Hudson River, opposite the railroad station and steamboat landing, 157th-st. Parties engaging rooms at this Hotel will have the privilege of the extensive grounds, billiard-room and bowling alleys of WOODLAND PARK. Families and single gentlemen wishing to enjoy all the comforts of the country, with the conveniences of a town residence, will find this a most desirable location, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboats and stages. Applications for rooms to be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 29 West 16th-st., New-York.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—WANTED, FOR A FAMILY of four persons, board for the Summer, with two bedrooms and the privilege of a sitting-room. A private establishment preferred. Address (stating terms and full particulars) L. M. N., Box 279 Post-office, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, FOR APRIL:
BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN MAGAZINE.
Price 7 cents. Yearly, 75 cents.
Published by WM. L. JONES, No. 152 6th-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, AND HALF-ROUND IRON
ANGLE and TIRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PEST, BBB and STUFF,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. HALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in the City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest coverins FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

STEEL WIRE. STEEL WIRE. STEEL WIRE.—NEW-YORK STEEL-WIRE WORKS.—T. CABBLE, manufacturer of fine cast steel wire expressly for cylinders, and keeps constantly on hand and made to order, all numbers, from 14 to 22, at the lowest market prices. N. B.—Drawing, rolling, tempering and covering done for the trade, at the lowest rates. Office, No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff, New-York.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.
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TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.
This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.
My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.
Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.
Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.
HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

WILL THE MAN
Who Changed his Name
look at the
DIAMOND POLISH,
At the Druggists'.

CITY TWINE MILLS,
No. 89 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No. 46 Beekman-st T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

TRUE LINNÆUS RHUBARB.
Very fine plants, in any quantity, at very low prices. And a liberal discount allowed on large sales. This is considered to be the most profitable variety; yields returns of from $200 to $400 per acre. Address H. C. FREEMAN, Fruit Nursery, Ravenswood, L. I.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in New-York, No. 146 West 39th-st., having obtained ground for their Institution, have appealed through the Church papers, to the liberality of Episcopalians, in aid of their projected building. The appeal has been promptly met, but much money is still needed to make up the required sum of $50,000. To enable them to commence building this Spring, and to obviate the evil of doing so under the pressure of debt, they would now, through the daily papers, urge the claims of their Institution upon all members of the Episcopal Church, who may not have seen their former appeal, and ask contributions from all persons who may feel interested in the cause of the friendless orphan. Donations may be sent to
Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st.
Mr. Wm Whitmerding, No. 27 Pack-place.
Mr. S. Cambreling, No. 14 Wall-st.
Mr. John Warren, No. 65 Wall-st
Mr. Morris Franklin, No. 112 Broadway.
Mr. George Jones, No. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Buildings.
Mr. Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.
Mr. T. J. Owen, No. 158 South st

FREE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, ANXIOUS TO PROmote national intercourse and trade between this and his own country, will give all necessary information, and receive with pleasure, for distribution in Caracas, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, Ciudad Bolivar and other towns, ports, and cities of Venezuela, every description of cards, circulars, prospectuses, &c., from the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. Address Box No. 2,510 Post-office, or apply to S. CAMACHO, Consul of Venezuela, No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL seasoned billiard-tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S first class, double-thread, rapid, noiseless and beautiful $30 New Sewing-machine—$40—under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

20,000 BARRELS FRESH GROUND Rosendale Cement, manufactured and for sale by the Hudson River Cement Company, Jersey City, N. J.

3,000 BARRELS BEST QUALITY CALCINED Plaster, and 2 000 barrels land Plaster, manufactured and for sale by the Hudson River Cement Company, Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamber work and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for either situation, as good reference can show; no objections to country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one a chambermaid and sewer or fine washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best City reference from their last employer, where they have lived five years. Call at No. 71 West 15th st., near 6th-av., front basement; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; or as laundress alone; understands her business perfectly. No objections to the country, and has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 844 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and light waiter or plain sewer. Both can come well recommended from their last place. Call at No. 159 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a respectable private family; perfectly understands her business in meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts. Can give the best City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, in a small private family, to take care of a grown child and sew, or to do chamber work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 159 Green-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, puddings and pies, blanc manges and jellies, and is a good bread baker; has the best of reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who has lived three years in her last situation, and who has the best of reference, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st., between Mott and Mulberry sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, fully competent for her duties, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie baker, and not afraid of work; has lived in both City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soup, and pastry-cooking, and makes all kinds of preserves; the best City references. Apply at No. 80 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY FAITHful, capable servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; is economical and neat in her duties, and for truthfulness and honesty can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a small private family. Competent and trustworthy in her business. Can be seen for two days, after 10 A. M., at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and laces, also fluting, and is a very good hairdresser; would not object to a little chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or light waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 30 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED Spanish young woman, (speaks French and English,) as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, will be found a competent servant in every respect; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, with best of City reference, and thoroughly acquainted with nursing a child from its birth, a situation; no objections to the country or to travel. Inquire at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference, given. Call, for two days, at No. 147 East 11th-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant, and do the plain sewing; satisfactory reference can be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastries, desserts and jellies, cream, &c; prefers the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 123 27th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent German woman, a situation as cook; can do all kinds of cooking after the French, English and American styles; will be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady and sew, or assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 803½ Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can embroider; has good references; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. At No. 52 9th-av., entrance in 11th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business, can give first class City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing; she can give the best of City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 137 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork or assist with children; can do all kinds of embroidery; understands Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Call at No. 410 East 10th-st., third floor, back room.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Pap's Cabin—Shandy Maguire—Our Gal—Latest from New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Bride of the Old Frontier—Guy Mannering—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Orphan of Geneva—Evening—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Circassian* of the Lever line, from Galway March 3, called yesterday at St. Johns, N. F. The news transmitted thence by telegraph is important. On the 1st inst. the Ministerial Reform bill was brought forward in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. It makes a ten-pound qualification in the counties, and six pounds in the boroughs; and, conceding only one member to each of the smaller boroughs, leaves a residuum to strengthen the representations of large towns. Two additional members are given to Ireland, and two to Scotland. The Liberals are said to be much dissatisfied with the bill. On the same day the French *Corps Legislatif* was opened by the Emperor in a speech of momentous interest. Referring to Italy, he declared that Tuscany could not be annexed to Piedmont, but must be erected into a separate kingdom. Modena and Parma should be left at liberty to consolidate with Sardinia, and, under certain contingencies, the Romagna also. The safety of France, he said, required the addition of Savoy to her boundaries, a measure which the great Powers, he trusted, would upon reflection find no reason to oppose. The effect of the speech was to cause a trifling decline, both on the Bourse and on the London Stock market. The English journals are loud against the Savoy scheme. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, of poetical antecedents, is spoken of as the Napoleonic candidate for the Etrurian crown. From Italy we learn that while the Pope begins to see the necessity of concessions to his rebel subjects, he had just threatened the King of Sardinia with excommunication. There is nothing new from Morocco. The conditions of peace presented by Marshal O'Donnell are regarded by the Spanish journals as exorbitant, especial objection being made to the contemplated extension of conquered territory.

Later Mexican advices reach us from Vera Cruz under date of March 3. From a confused and blundering dispatch, we gather the statements that Miramon had abandoned his designs upon Vera Cruz, that his supplies were exhausted, and that Carvajal, having cut off a thousand of his men, had destroyed all possibility of his retreat to the Capital. The rumor that the English and French envoys were endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between Miramon and Juarez is repeated in this news. American influence is represented as on the decline.

The steamship *North Star*, bringing the Pacific mails, and a small amount of specie, arrived here from Aspinwall, *vid* Havana, yesterday. She brings no later intelligence.

The Senate adopted the resolution of Mr. Mason instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what legislation may be needed to carry out treaty stipulations with China, Burmah and Siam. The bill incorporating the National Gallery and School of Arts was introduced by Mr. Brown. After some discussion the bill relative to the pay of District-Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks of the United States Courts, was passed. The special order of the day was the bill providing for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and for the construction of a branch. When it was taken up, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the project. Mr. Bright procured the adoption of an amendment that when the Canal and branch shall be finished and paid for from the tolls received, the tolls shall be reduced to a point merely sufficient to keep the improvement in repair. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, regarded the whole concern as one with which Government should have nothing to do. Other Senators spoke, and the bill was finally passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session on the Nicaraguan Treaty, when Mr. Mason urged at much length its ratification. Other Democratic Senators expressed doubts whether it would accomplish all Mr. McLane anticipated, while the Republican Senators maintained entire silence. The Indian, and the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills were passed in the House. The greater part of the day was spent by that body in Committee of the Whole, debating amendments to the rules. Some discussion occurred on the question whether the Military Academy bill, as returned with amendments by the Senate, should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, or to the Military Committee. Without settling the point the House adjourned.

Col. Harvey Brown, the special agent appointed to investigate the present condition of affairs in Texas, writes from New-Orleans to the authorities at Washington, under date of the 13th inst. He thinks that Cortinas has ceased his depredations, and that those living on the Mexican frontier need apprehend no further trouble from his band of marauders. Advices received by the Indian Department state that the war against the Navajos was prosecuted with great vigor. In a recent battle, 28 of their number were killed, and 1,700 sheep, which they had stolen, were recaptured.

The Georgia Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday, after nominating delegates to the National Convention. No preferences as to candidates were exhibited.

Yesterday, being the last day for the introduction of bills, two were introduced into the State Senate, authorizing City Railroads. The Recovery of Rent bill was passed, 19 to 9. The bill to empower members of Religious Societies to vote by proxy was also passed. The remainder of the session was surrendered to the discussion of the Railroad Toll bill, which was finally made the special order for to-day. In the House the General Appropriation bill was made the special order for March 26. The Senate amendments to the bill protecting the trade, property and earnings of married women, were concurred in, and, with additional amendments, the bill was returned to the Senate. Mr. A. Smith introduced a bill removing the present Central Park Commissioners, and substituting for them Messrs. Tiemann, Rose, Opdyke, Grinnell and Blatchford. The House agreed to hold evening sessions daily, Saturdays excepted. The bill to prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets was ordered to a third reading. That authorizing resident aliens to hold real estate was rejected. The gentlemen named upon the Grinding Committee are Messrs. Miller, Collins, Payne, McQuade, Johnson, Fisher, Felton, Varian and Tucker.

The Board of Aldermen last evening rejected the Mayor's nomination of Ex-Sheriff Willett for the office of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. They also adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Board of Councilmen, in revising the present list of Corporation newspapers, in order to secure greater publicity and economy in publishing Corporation proceedings. In the Board of Councilmen there was a large number of unimportant petitions presented and referred. After much debate, and by a vote of 13 to 7, the ordinance instituting an "Emigrant Protection Bureau" was passed.

John Mitchel delivered a lecture last evening in the Cooper Institute on Napoleon III. His audience, which was composed in the main of his countrymen and countrywomen, filled the hall almost to overflowing. Mr. Mitchel has recently returned from Paris, where he made himself somewhat noted by a series of letters to an Irish paper, in which his idiosyncracies found unlimited vent. His lecture last night was exceedingly moderate in tone, and had for its object to show that Napoleon, in his present policy as the Emperor of the French, is animated by the sentiments to which his uncle gave utterance while a prisoner at St. Helena.

A suit of some interest was brought to trial yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice James. It is brought against the Messrs. Leland, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, to recover money alleged to have been stolen from a guest of the hotel. It appears the guest visited the hotel late at night, and asked the night clerk to put his pocket-book in the safe. This the clerk could not do, the person having charge of the safe having retired for the night, taking the key with him. The guest thereupon went to bed, putting his coat, containing his pocket-book, under his pillow. In the morning, as he alleges, the money in his pocket-book, ($328,) was gone, though the pocket-book remained.

The Sole-Leather Manufacturers' Convention closed a two days' session yesterday, by a dinner at the Astor House, given by the Leather Dealers of this City. The result of the deliberations of the Convention was the adoption of a series of resolutions, by which the manufacturers mutually agree to curtail their business until the present superabundant supply of goods in the market shall be so far reduced as to guarantee a fair remuneration to the manufacturers.

The Mozart Hall Democracy held a meeting last evening to decide upon contested seats. The Committee made their report, which was substantially adopted, embracing the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards.

The Stock Exchange continues excited on part of the Share list, and a large business was done yesterday in New-York Central, up to 74 ₰ cent.; Rock Island, 65, and Galena, 60. An additional decline was accepted on Missouri Sixes, which closed 81@81¼ ₰ cent. No alteration in Money rates. Exchange on Paris fell to f5.17½.

Cotton was inactive, though prices favored buyers. Flour and Wheat were lightly dealt in, and common lots were heavy. Corn, Rye and Barley were saleable and steady. Oats, Provisions and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Groceries were in request at full rates. No important changes occurred in other branches of business.

The Presidential Contest.

In advance of the action of Conventions, the position of parties can be determined only by watching the drift of public sentiment. Judged by this standard, the Democrats of the South seem more and more inclined to repudiate Judge Douglas, and to insist upon their own Pro-Slavery programme, *pure et simple*, as the basis of their action in the coming contest. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, says that a victory upon any other platform would be barren and worthless; that Slavery must expand or die out, and that Congress must protect its extension into new Territories, against the hostility alike of the legislatures and the people. Alabama, Mississippi and one or two other Southern States have taken ground against Douglas and his doctrines, and have indicated a purpose to bolt in the event of his nomination.

These movements, it is true, are not conclusive. They are often resorted to for effect upon the Convention, and give place to a sober second thought after the event which they sought to influence has been decided. There are many Democrats in nearly all the Southern States who do not concur in this view,—who would greatly prefer the election of Douglas to that of a Republican, and who feel the folly of insisting upon what is impossible. At present they are powerless in their own States,—but they would not be without influence if Douglas should be nominated at Charleston. If the South, however, goes into the Convention as a *unit* against him, he will not be the candidate. Unquestionably nine-tenths of the party in the Free States are for him; but they will not force him upon an unwilling and a hostile South. They fear the loss of Southern States,—and they have none which they can safely spare; and they fear the effect, also, of nominating him by a sectional vote. If the South obstinately refuses to accept him, he will not be nominated. Mr. Douglas himself seems to understand this, and his recent speeches and action in the Senate have sought mainly to soften Southern hostility against him. In some quarters they have undoubtedly had this effect; but this has been diminished by the indications that they have correspondingly weakened him at home, and have rendered him, therefore, less available as a candidate.

Just now his chances of the nomination do not seem to be very promising. He will probably have strength enough, however, to control the action of the Convention, and it will be for him to say whether the Convention shall nominate a moderate man, and so evade the consequences of its action, or take the full responsibility of throwing him and his platform overboard. The party must choose between his position and that of his opponents. They must either accept the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as he defines it, or the platform of Mr. Curry and his friends. Mr. Douglas, as a bold and logical partisan, will be very likely to say that the Convention must be consistent,—that it must take one position or the other, and that, if he is discarded, they must assert the principle of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories, and nominate a man who stands openly and plainly upon it. And he will have the power to insist upon the adoption of such a course. His own votes, joined to those of the South, can decide both the platform and the candidate.

If the Charleston Convention shall adopt this course,—discard Mr. Douglas and his principles, and nominate a Southern man, upon a Southern platform,—the task of the Republicans will be greatly simplified. They will unquestionably nominate Mr. Seward, upon the simple ground of hostility to the extension of Slavery, and to the exercise by Congress of any power for its protection. The relative attitude of the two parties will have completely changed since 1856. Then the Republicans held the positive ground—asserting and demanding the exercise of Congressional power over the Territories,—while the Democrats denied the right, and demanded only abstinence from the exercise of the power. Now the Democrats demand action, and the Republicans resist it. Even upon the other issue the Republicans carried nearly every Northern State:—they will have a much stronger position now. We believe we run no hazard whatever in asserting that not one single free State, with the possible exception of California, will ever vote for Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories. And if the Democrats of the South succeed at Charleston in bringing the contest to this issue, they will have decided the result in advance,—no matter who may be the candidates on either side.

Mr. Seward is the *natural* candidate of the Republican Party; and, if that party feels strong enough in Convention to elect him, he will, beyond all question, be its nominee. He holds, substantially, the same position towards that party which Henry Clay held towards the Whig Party in 1840. His ability, influence and representative Republicanism are universally recognized. Within the ranks of the Republican Party proper, he is opposed only by the Free Trade element imported into it from the radical Democratic ranks, and by local friends of other candidates. Beyond the party limits his nomination is resisted, by opponents of the Democracy, from a variety of motives,—partly upon personal grounds, partly from opposition to his views concerning naturalization, and in large degree from a distrust of the conservative nationality of his opinions and position. Indeed, the apparent sectionalism of the Republican Party is the most formidable obstacle it is forced to encounter. There are thousands in every State who concur in its general principles and sympathize with most of its aims,—but who shrink from raising to power a party which, at the outset at all events, has neither sympathy nor support in half the States of the Union.

Mr. Seward's recent speech has strengthened the faith of his friends,—even if it has not wholly dissipated the fears of his opponents,—concerning his nationality. It is not easy for any man to go further than he has gone, in proclaiming his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and his regard for the integrity of every State sovereignty. Mr. Everett has been for twenty years held up to odium by the Anti-Slavery journals, for having declared in Congress, that he would shoulder his musket to aid in putting down a slave insurrection in any Southern State. This was considered the *ne plus ultra* of devotion to the Constitutional rights of the South. But Mr. Seward avowed precisely the same sentiment, only in different language, when he said to the Slave States, represented in the Senate, "if your sovereignty shall be assailed, *no matter what the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend it as the equivalent of our own.*" Not even the sharpest and most bitter of his opponents has been able to find anything in this speech to support the current charge of radicalism or sectionalism against him, except perhaps his distinction between the South and North as Capital States and Labor States respectively;—and yet this distinction, so far from being original with Mr. Seward, is simply adopted from Mr. Webster's Plymouth oration, delivered as long ago as in 1820,—when Mr. W., speaking of the West Indies and other Slave States, says:

"The agriculture of these regions is a sort of commerce, and it is a species of employment in which *labor* seems to form an inconsiderable ingredient in the productive causes,—since the portion of white labor is exceedingly small, and *slave labor* is rather more like profit on stock or *capital* than *labor* properly so called."

The conservative tone of Mr. Seward's speech has incited his friends to fresh efforts for his nomination, and it will unquestionably be pressed with resolute vigor and energy. If Mr. Douglas should be nominated, his strength in Illinois, Pennsylvania and other closely contested Northern States, will be urged as a reason for selecting some other candidate than Mr. Seward; and if this effort should succeed, Mr. Bates probably stands the best chance, as old Whigs, Americans, and other elements of the Opposition seem willing to unite upon him as their candidate. But if the Republicans feel strong enough to elect a man of their own, they are quite certain to nominate Mr. Seward.

Meantime the elements of disturbance which not long since threatened to convert the canvass into a struggle for national existence, are gradually disappearing. Threats of dissolving the Union are becoming disreputable everywhere. The public sentiment of the South is less distrustful and less hostile. The John Brown invasion is seen to be a much less formidable affair than it was at first supposed to be. A very strong Union party has made itself visible, and shown the ability to make itself powerful, in each of the border Slave States, and everything now indicates that, whoever may be the candidates, the contest will involve simply the administration of the Government, and not the Government itself.

A Waste of Labor.

Mr. Hickman has reported a resolution in the House of Representatives instructing "the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to give protection to citizens from one State going into another, to engage in private and lawful business, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

We can save the Judiciary Committee the trouble either of drafting a bill, or drawing up a report, by informing Mr. Hickman and the House that no legislation on the subject will be of the slightest use, and that if Congress were to do anything so foolish as to pass an act for the desired purpose it would remain a dead letter on the statute book. That Mr. Hickman, or any other sensible person who has paid attention to the workings of the Pro-slavery excitement in the South, ever since the John Brown riot, should be in either ignorance or doubt about a matter so patent, is something which we confess we are unable to understand. The Constitution of the United States already secures to the citizen of each State, when traveling or sojourning on lawful business in any other State, all the rights, privileges, and immunities belonging by law to the citizens of the latter. No act of Congress can do more than this, nor do it in a manner so solemn and binding as the Constitution does it. Anybody in the South who is neither deterred by the traditions of eighty years of fraternal intercourse, nor by the Constitution of the United States, nor by the laws of his own State, nor, though last not least, by a sense of common justice and humanity, from plundering or maltreating a peaceful Northerner who ventures into his neighborhood, is not at all likely to be deterred by any act which this present Congress is at all likely to pass.

Moreover, if a dozen such acts as Mr. Hickman indicates were to be placed on the statute book to-morrow, inasmuch as all violations of them could only be punished through the instrumentality of a jury, they would depend after all on public opinion at the South for any force or efficiency they might have. What that public opinion is with regard to the class of offences which Mr. Hickman seeks to prevent, we know from the occurrences which are every day reported in the newspapers. If it were what it ought to be, if it frowned upon the maltreatment of men guilty of no crime except having their homes in a part of the United States in which servants, as in other places in the civilized world, are paid wages, and punished for misconduct by dismissal, and upheld the laws of the South itself, there would be no more difficulty in traveling in South Carolina than in Massachusetts. But the fact is that the Southern people have deliberately taken the protection of slave property out of the hands of their own Courts, and confided it to mobs. When they refuse to allow their own Judges to carry their own laws into execution, in cases in which Slavery is involved, it is not at all likely they would assist United States Judges in carrying out Federal laws in similar cases.

It is not very long since a Virginian Justice of the Peace was beaten and ducked in a pond for issuing warrants against persons who had committed a brutal and unprovoked outrage upon an unfortunate Yankee peddler, and there is not at this moment an official through the length and breadth of the South who dare do his duty in defence of a Northerner suspected of holding Anti-Slavery opinions. Would it not be the height of mockery, under such circumstances, to saddle these unfortunates with the execution of a fresh statute, the very purpose of which would make it specially obnoxious?

The true, and, as far as we see, the only remedy for the existing state of things, is a change in the current of public feeling. In a community in which laws are enforced by trial by jury, they are of no use whatever unless they are supported by the sentiment of the community. If the Judiciary Committee, therefore, can devise any plan of convincing the South that there is no institution worth defending which civilized men cannot better defend by due process of law than by mob violence, they will do the State some real service; but if not, they may save themselves the trouble of reporting a bill for the protection of Northerners. If the Southerners choose to intrust the protection of their property to gangs of rowdies and loafers, and treat themselves once a week or so to the spectacle of an unarmed man beaten and abused by some hundreds of armed and infuriated ruffians and bigots, nobody will suffer from the consequences so much as themselves. When a community sets its own courts at defiance, tramples its own laws under foot, commits the censorship of its Press to obscure, illiterate Government functionaries, and teaches its children that it is manly and patriotic to join a score in assaulting one, it is certainly not upon its neighbors that the effects of these scandals and abuses will eventually fall. It is not the North that suffers when harmless peddlers are mauled and their packs robbed in Virginia, for when a whole cityful in the Carolinas turns out to cowhide a stone-mason or hunt a poor tutor. The worst sufferers from all these lawless acts are those engaged in the perpetration of them. If the conservative portion of the Southern people are wise, they will remember that the strength of every nation is based on its respect for the law, and that the thing it values most is never in so much danger as when it seeks to defend it by violent and illegal courses.

The Vengeance of Virginia.

When Mr. Wise resigned the gubernatorial seat of Virginia to his successor, we hoped that the political Jack Ketch of the Old Dominion might be about to retire from office with her pyrotechnic Palinurus. The country, while it lamented the passionate obstinacy with which the hero of Harper's Ferry had pursued his purpose of putting to death a fanatic whom death was sure to invest with the martyr's aureole, could yet make allowances for the author of this stupendous blunder, and did, in fact, make them. It is not only a Virginian, but, we fear, an American trait to exaggerate every emotion, and to sacrifice the gravest considerations of sense and dignity to the ecstasy of an intense sensation; and when we saw that Virginia had gone simply mad with mingled rage and fear, we could not fairly demand that Virginian statesmen should risk their influence and their future in an attempt to stem the furious torrent of the popular folly. We deplored the infatuation before which those who should have ruled the people felt themselves constrained to bow; but we knew that even a Virginian Governor is, after all, a man of like passions with ourselves, and we felt that it would be neither charitable nor just to expect of a provincial Executive, at such a moment, the courageous discretion which we might have had a right to look for from a statesman of loftier position dealing with a more reasonable because a more powerful community. It is a mere truism to say that all human passions become exasperated exactly in proportion as the circle in which they move is narrowed. A village mob is, of all imaginable mobs, the least amenable to any argument but force; and such is the constitution of society in Virginia that, for all practical purposes, the whole State was converted by the Harper's Ferry excitement into a mere hive of village mobs. Governor Wise must have been a very great man, indeed, if he was to find in himself the strength to resist and disregard the angry clamors of this hive. And as we had no reason to insist that Gov. Wise should be a very great man, we could afford to see him throw the reins for a time on the popular neck, without berating him immoderately. But the deed which Virginia proposes to do to-day, is far worse than the blunder which brought John Brown to the gallows, and the Governor of Virginia who has sanctioned it has dealt in cold blood a heavier blow at the character of his own Commonwealth, and at the peace of the country, than was struck by Wise in the fever of the popular rage.

Virginia, to-day, will hang two men—young, intelligent, vigorous men—Americans by birth and blood, for treason to an American State. And this, not in any moment of panic. She has waited until the feelings of inter-sectional hostility had begun to subside in the hearts and the language of inter-sectional recrimination to die away on the lips of the people at the North and at the South. In the tempest of the first days which followed those scenes at Harper's Ferry, we all grew terribly familiar with the notion of an "irrepressible conflict," a truly irrepressible conflict of passions, apt to bloodshed and to rapine, between the different sections of our common Union. Virginia would have it so: she would make us accept John Brown as the incarnation of a deliberate Northern policy and a determined Northern purpose. Upon the sheer insanity of this course it is too late for us now to waste words. It did its wild and wicked work: work which we may yet have no little trouble, we or our children, to undo But after the storm came a calm. We were beginning to think whether it could be possibly true, after all, that John Brown was seriously believed at the South to represent us of the North, our feelings, and our will. Southern men, we are sure, were beginning to ask themselves whether this fearful mistake of the Virginians could not in some way be set right. We were reflecting, all of us, on the peril and the scandal of such an interpretation as we had invited mankind to put upon the history of Harper's Ferry. It was coming back to us in so many unpleasant shapes!—returning to plague the original interpreters, with foreign prognostications of the impending downfall of the Republic: and with foreign sarcasms upon the imbecility of slaveholding communities. Even the petty States of South America have been enjoying their fling at us; and it is worth noting that, on the very day on which the American Secretary of Legation at Lima left that city for Washington with the insolent refusal of the Peruvian Government to acquit certain acknowledged claims of American citizens, a journal, *El Comercio* of that city, contained a long and portentous article setting forth the terrible nature of the convulsions which had already begun to shake the proud Northern Empire to its foundations. Much wiser in their day and generation than the counsellers of Virginia were these rulers of Britain who refused to the Irish revolutionists of 1848 the glory of the gallows and the axe, and dealt with treason contemptuously, as an anachronism and an absurdity which madmen might meditate in Utopia itself, but which had become practically impossible in a prosperous, free and Christian State. Then, too, the thought of capital punishment, inflicted for a political crime upon men who—as Mr. Sennott, the counsel of Stevens and Hazlett very justly put it the other day, in his eloquent plea for the prisoners before the Virginia Legislature—were really as little like common murderers as the Crusaders or the Caliphs; the thought of capital punishment inflicted upon such men has been allowed time enough to dilate before the public mind, till we can all of us begin to see how hideous a thing it is, here in the Democratic American Republic, and in the year of our Lord 1860. We must shrink instinctively, the least thoughtful must shrink, from the incongruous reappearance in the midst of our free modern civilization of the "royal justice" which pursued the followers of Nathaniel Bacon for years after their leader's death with the gibbet and the cord, over all the region of the James River Colony. Nathaniel Bacon did far more damage to life and property in his successful civil war than John Brown had so much as dreamed of. Jamestown laid in ashes, and a whole community given up for more than a year to perpetual skirmishings and forays, make up a much sterner account than the raid upon the Arsenal. Nor were Bacon's objects one whit more legal than those of Brown. Brown set society at defiance that he might "liberate his own soul" and the slaves of other people. Bacon convulsed a colony that he might coerce a sluggish Government into doing its duty. Both were traitors, no doubt; but no impartial man will ever read their stories without the deep conviction that the justice which hunts down the misguided followers of traitors such as these through weeks and months and years, is not justice at all, but vengeance—vengeance which has been scornfully defined as the "pleasure of fools," and which assuredly is very far from being the wisdom or the strength of States.

Napoleon III. and Italy.

The Emperor Napoleon has spoken out his mind on the Italian question as it at present stands, and the sensitive Exchanges of Paris and London have answered the Imperial blast with a shiver and a fall. The French Sovereign declares for the annexation of Parma and Modena to the growing kingdom of Upper Italy; hints at the possibility that the Emilian provinces of the Holy See may be forced by circumstances to follow their example; begs the great Powers to reflect upon the importance to France of the frontier of Savoy; and demands for Tuscany an independent political existence, under a ruler to be chosen by the Tuscan people. It will be impossible, of course, to form any just estimate, either of the policy involved in this programme, or of the effect which it is likely to produce upon the public opinion of Europe, until we shall have received the speech itself of the Emperor in full. Words are things with men like the third Napoleon; and upon the phraseology of these propositions their influence will very largely depend. None of them are absolutely novel; nor can it be said that any of them will fall unexpectedly upon the diplomacy of the Old World. The latest letters of the French Foreign Minister, M. Thouvenel, to the French Envoys at Rome and at Vienna, had very plainly foreshadowed the hopeless divergence now admitted in the Imperial speech, between the passionate schemes of the legitimist policy, and that patient recognition of established facts, which is the key-note of the diplomacy of the ruler of France. Neither the Pope nor the Kaiser, then, will learn anything new from the language which Napoleon has now used. Its only force, so far as they are concerned, consists in the decision with which it commits France finally and publicly to an absolutely passive attitude towards the people of Central Italy; and with which in so committing France, it makes any thought of armed intervention on the part of any other power inadmissible and absurd.

The momentary effect produced by the speech, therefore, upon the funds of France and England, must not, we think, be traced to any alarm on the subject of the general peace of Europe engendered by the attitude of the Emperor. The frank avowal that France needs and wishes for the cession of Savoy, has no doubt given rise to all the anxiety which the alarmists have shown. It was but a few days before the delievery of the Imperial speech, that Mr. Eothen Kinglake had moved in the English House of Commons for an inquiry into the actual position of this particular question; and in the House of Lords, such peers as the Marquis of Normanby and Lord Shaftesbury had solaced themselves by indulging in the most tremendous invectives on this theme against the ambition of the Bonapartes. So much had, indeed, been done to excite the public mind of England, in especial, on the subject, that it was quite natural to expect a certain degree of agitation and uncertainty as the immediate result of the Emperor's words in relation to it. But even in the abbreviated fashion in which it now reaches us, Napoleon's allusion to Savoy would appear to be anything rather than peremptory or menacing; and it must be remembered that not very long ago the official journals of France were charged to state that the question of the annexation of Savoy to France would never be considered by the Imperial Government excepting under the conditions of a popular vote in Savoy itself, and of the acquiescence of the Great Powers. There can hardly, therefore, be any valid reason for regarding this latest Imperial speech as the signal of any fresh complications in the position of Europe, or of any new delays to be interposed in the way of settling the perplexing questions already raised.

Beekman-street Extension.—Cannot the Comptroller do something to improve the crossings where Beekman-street was to have been extended, but for his interference? The new street was staked out across the Park,—the pavements, both on Broadway and Park-row, were taken up,—and just then he interposed and stopped the whole proceeding. The result is that both walks are nearly impassable in muddy weather. By whom the pavements were taken up, we do not know;—nor is it easy to see who had authority for such a proceeding, inasmuch as the refusal of Mr. Hawes to be present at the opening of the bids was what put a stop to the whole work. How could anything be done before the contracts were made? and who had authority to lift a stone, or remove the fence, in advance of the Comptroller's action? As the thing stands now, the condition of the walk is a nuisance; and either Mr. Hawes or somebody else should see that it should be remedied.

The Sunday Amusements Bill.—It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the action of the Legislature in the bill just passed forbidding Sunday amusements, introduces any new feature into our legislation. It merely puts all kinds of theatrical amusements upon the same ooting, by extending existing laws over a class of performances which had no existence when they were originally passed.

The amendment, it is understood, was adopted at the joint instance of the House of Refuge and the established and licensed theatres of the City. By law, the proceeds of these licenses go towards the support of juvenile delinquents:—it thus becomes the interest of the Asylum to see that no places of amusement evade the payment of license fees. Those theatres which do pay, moreover, are at a disadvantage when compared with those which do not. They are allowed to open only six days in the week,—while many lager-bier saloons, concert rooms, small theatres, &c., are open every night, and pay no license whatever.

The amendment just adopted merely puts them all upon the same footing—requires them all to pay license fees alike, and limits them all equally to six days in the week. There is nothing unjust or oppressive in the measure, nor can it be regarded as restricting unduly or unfairly anybody's freedom. That it will tend to promote order, prevent dissipation, and secure the greater quiet of the City on Sunday, is an incidental advantage for which we may well be thankful.

The Omnibus Tyranny.

Let a civic crown be instantly voted to the City Marshal! This official yesterday promptly revoked the license of an omnibus driver, and fined him five dollars in addition, for insolence and extortion, on the complaint of an injured passenger. That in this City, ruled by a feudal aristocracy of car-proprietors and omnibus men, such a thing as a right should be recognized in one of the pariah class of passengers, is serious matter for rejoicing to the whole of that miserable order.

In this particular case the driver of one of the Ninth-avenue and Fourteenth-street omnibuses having ten passengers in his stage, chose to assert that only nine of them had paid their fare through the hole by his owners made and provided. He accordingly refused to obey the City ordinance and move on his route; but obstinately reined up his horses and began to perform the manual exercise of his corps upon the top of his vehicle. The indignant inmates of this extemporized drum at last plucked up resolution enough to leave the stage, and of course demanded the return of their money. Eight of them got out, but only seven received their fares, the omnipotent Jehu coolly choosing to appropriate the sixpence of the eighth passenger as his alleged deficit. Fortunately for the public, this eighth man proved to be a pertinacious "maintainer of justice," who carried the matter directly into the Mayor's Office, and there secured peremptory justice on the offender.

The case is pleasing in itself, but it deserves notice also, as fixing attention upon the indecent impositions to which we constantly submit in this matter of the omnibuses. There being no legal right in the owners of omnibuses to collect money in advance of the service they are to perform, we yet permit their servants to stamp and knock and thump us into acquiescence with a demand which exposes every passenger to all the risks of the transaction, and protects the carrier against any default or accident that may overtake his vehicle. If the struggling passenger, fighting his way up through a chaos of crinoline to the pay-hole, drops his fare into the sea of dirty straw beneath, he must leave it there, to be picked out by the Company at the end of the trip. If a butter-fingered driver, receiving it on the outer side, lets it slip upon the roof and thence bound away into space, nothing can be simpler, and nothing is more common, than for him to insult the passenger within, especially if that passenger be a woman or a child, by asserting that it was never passed through to him at all. And all this takes place, merely that the owners of these vehicles may save each day the trifling additional expense of mounting upon each omnibus, at the door, a cad or conductor, who could give and take the money of his passengers after a Christian and civilized fashion.

Once more we say, as the people of New-York have not spirit enough of their own to revolt against this sordid despotism, let a civic crown be decreed to every magistrate who will do their duty for them, and keep these myrmidons of our masters within something like decent bounds of behavior.

English Dispatches on the Stoppage of the Trade with Japan.

Correspondence relating to the stoppage of the trade with Japan appeared in London on the 25th ult., having been printed by order of the House of Commons. The papers comprised a dispatch from the British Consul at Yeddo, dated Nov. 21, inclosing one addressed to the Acting Consul at Kanagawa; and a letter from the Foreign Office to the India and China Association, referring thereto, with the reply.

Consul-General Alcock passes in review all the leading circumstances of what must be regarded as a very deplorable state of affairs. In his dispatch to Lord J. Russell he observes that, if, on the one hand there has been throughout much to complain of in the Japanese authorities and officials—a bad system of administration, and little desire to facilitate a trade which they believe must impoverish them—not the less that they see it begins with a run upon their gold currency, there has been, on the other hand, much cause for dissatisfaction given by foreigners. The purchase and shipment of their gold coins they look upon as an act of lawless spoliation, and an abuse of treaty provisions, intended only to secure a fair exchange of products. Set at defiance by foreign dealers, and over-reached by their own subjects at their instigation, it can hardly be wondered at that they should have watched the conduct of both with indignation, and been further embittered by the consciousness of their helplessness to put a stop to it by the adoption of their usual summary and strong-handed measures. The burning of the Tycoon's palace has been made the plea for so many extravagances, all tending to the suspension of treaties and a total stoppage of trade, that Mr. Alcock believes that the fire, if not got up for the purpose, has been, at least, regarded as a very fortunate incident.

Under the plea of labor, and expenses consequent thereupon, they have stopped the further issue of silver itzebous, interdicted the sale of copper, and laid restrictions on the sale of all Japanese products in request by foreigners. They have even hinted that until the palace is rebuilt there is no remedy. With more or less pressure and inevitable delay, they will be brought, no doubt, to abandon the specific restrictions on which the finger of the foreign diplomatic agents can be laid; but to prevent action in some other direction, leading to the same end, is hopeless Foreigners, subjects of the various treaty Powers, at Kanagawa, have acted in a manner to justify the policy and confirm the fears of the Japanese authorities, as to the course foreign trade would take. Mr. Alcock states that nothing could well be worse than the conduct of the body generally, and that the acts of many individuals are quite disgraceful. Upon these acts he comments at length, and very strongly, in his dispatch to the Acting Consul at Kanagawa, which he had sent to Mr. Bruce, the British Minister in China, for insertion in the *North China Herald*,—and he states that in all his measures he has the entire concurrence of his colleagues, the American Minister and the French Consul-General.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* gives the following, taken from a Lucerne journal: "The young wife of Garibaldi has arrived at Lucerne, in company with an adjutant of her husband. The officer, being challenged to a duel by the General, replied to it by flight."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Plains.

THE PONY EXPRESS—ARRIVAL OF THE PIKE'S PEAK MAIL—THE DIGGINGS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, March 15.

We learn that the arrangements of JONES, RUSSELL & Co., for a pony express from this place to California, are fast being consummated. A portion of their ponies, riders and agents, have arrived here, and yesterday they started to determine the route and locate the stations. They expect to commence running about the 5th of April, and will go through in ten days. It is thought they will locate the starting point of their passenger and fast freight line here, but it is not fully decided yet.

The Denver City Express of the 7th inst. arrived here to-day, bringing $2,500 in gold dust, and two passengers.

From the Rocky Mountain *News* of March 7 we clip the following: "We have been shown a nugget from Nevada Gulch, weighing over 100 dwts., and two-thirds gold."

A heavy gale occurred on Friday, the 2d inst., doing some damage in the city. Otherwise the weather has been quite warm and pleasant.

W. W. ATKINS, *alias* Penneystuck, who was severely wounded by Sheriff KOELER, in an affray some weeks since, was hung on the 29th ult. by a band of Regulators. ATKINS had made threats against four men at Mountain City, and was considered a dangerous person.

LATER.

The express has just arrived, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 24th of February, and from Denver to the 7th inst. The express brings $3,500 in gold dust.

The duel between Mr. BLISS, the Provisional Governor, and Dr. STONE, a member of the Legislature, grew out of offensive remarks made by Gov. BLISS at the dinner table.

The rush to the diggings has commenced and mining prospects were never so bright as at present.

A corporal of Rinos Battery was found dead at Camp Floyd on the 12th February. A woman and her husband have been charged with the murder and arrested.

From Mexico.

MIRAMON'S PROJECTED ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ ABANDONED—HIS RETREAT CUT OFF—DECLINE OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 15.

Acapulco dates of the 27th ult are received.

ALVAREZ had ordered Gen. WHEAT to Vera Cruz, to command the foreign forces there.

MIRAMON was not expected to attack Vera Cruz.

CARVAJAL, with 2,000 men, had cut off a thousand of MIRAMON's troops, and the communication of the latter with the Capitol was also entirely cut off.

MIRAMON was short of provisions, and depending on the Havana Expedition for supplies.

Alvarado was blockaded by the Liberals.

Since Mr. MCLANE left, the British, Spanish, and French Ministers had been endeavoring to effect a compromise between JUAREZ and MIRAMON. An armistice of six months was proposed.

American influence was declining in Mexico.

Commander JARVIS had commanded MIRAMON not to interfere with Americans.

LATER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 15.

Vera Cruz dispatches of the 3d instant are received.

MIRAMON was before the city with five thousand men.

The Liberals had dismantled and abandoned Alvarado and blockaded the port.

A conspiracy in favor of MIRAMON had been discovered and defeated, which will probably cause him to abandon the siege.

CARVAJAL's men had cut off a thousand of MIRAMON' troops, and MIRAMON's communication with the capital was entirely cut off.

From the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—MERCANTILE NEWS.

MALOY'S STATION, THURSDAY, March 15.

The Overland Mail Coach, with regular San Francisco dates to Feb. 24, arrived at the Station at 8½ o'clock this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 24—12 M.

There have been no arrivals or departures of vessels since the last mail left.

Buiness with the country was fair at the opening, but has been dull for the past two days. The country demand is still limited. There have been speculative movements this week in Muscovado and New-Orleans sugars; all in first hands has been taken up; New-Orleans in half bbls., sold as high as 12c., and China No. 1 Prime, 8@8¼c.; Crushed is quotable at 13¼c.; Refinery is not selling.

Provisions are in speculative request. Clear Pork, in barrels, $20, and half barrels $11; Mess $17 Bacon 13c.@14½c. Lard—Skelding's 13c.; J. H. & Co.'s 14½c. Ham is uncalled for. Butter dull and drooping; the next Isthmus receipts will not bring over 30c. Large speculative operations in Olive Oil are taking place; 7,000 cases here and to arrive.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 15.

There was a bad accident on the Northern Central Railroad this morning. The train which left at 8 o'clock broke an axle near Texas, fifteen miles from this city. Particulars have not yet been received, but it is reported that a number are seriously injured. A special train with physicians has just left here.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is impossible to get anything by telegraph in relation to the accident, the wires being in possession of the Company.

A dispatch from one of the officers says that Mrs. HUTCHINS, the wife of an employe on the road, has her leg broken, and that several other persons are slightly injured, but that none have been killed.

Georgia Democratic Convention.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES—ADJOURNMENT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, March 15.

ALEXANDER LAWTON, of Chatham, a Cobb man, was elected permanent President. The vote stood LAWTON, 172; COHEN, Anti-Cobb, 157. The tables were turned at midnight, and a resolution to elect eight delegates by ballot passed by 46 majority. It will, perhaps, be considered to-day. The session last night was rather an exciting one.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, March 15—P. M.

The Convention has adjourned *sine die*. Nearly all the old delegates were reappointed. The December resolutions were rejected by ayes 162, nays 174. No Presidential candidate was recommended.

Railroad Extension.

BALTIMORE CONNECTED WITH CINCINNATTI.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 15.

The last rail of the connection between the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads was laid at Delpre, opposite Parkersburgh, yesterday. Nothing but a short and convenient ferry by steamboat now separates Baltimore from Cincinnati by this Southern and short line of Railroad.

New-Jersey Law Courts.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR QUALIFIED—JUDGE WHELPLEY NOMINATED FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 15.

Mr. HENRY W. GREEN has been qualified as Chancellor; Judge WHELPLEY has been nominated by the Governor for Chief Justice.

Pennsylvania University.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 15.

The commencement of the Pennsylvania University took place to-day. There were one hundred and seventy-three graduates, including ninety-nine Southerners.

Election in Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Thursday, March 15.

Mr. ATKINSON, Democrat, was elected Mayor yesterday. There is an Opposition majority in the Council.

Fire.

FACTORY AND STORE IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, (Ga.,) Thursday, March 15.

A fire at Warrenton, this morning, destroyed SPENCE & Co.'s carriage repository, F. H. THOMPSON's grocery store, and several other buildings. Loss $12,000; partially insured in the Quaker City Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 15.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 900 bales, at unchanged prices. The sales of the week add up 5,500 bales, and the receipts 7,000 bales, against 11,000 for the same week last year. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 63,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 695,000 bales. Stock, 59,870 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 15.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; sales of the week, 16,500 bales; receipts of the week, 9,900 bales. The market closes firm.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 15.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales $5 45@$5 50. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS closed firm, with a better feeling in the market. BULK MEATS firmer. LARD advanced ½c. PORK firm; Country Mess $17; City Mess $17 25. MONEY market tight. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 15.

FLOUR dull, and declined ¼c.@½c.; sales at $5 87½@$6 25. WHEAT steady. CORN unchanged. PROVISIONS active. Mess Pork, $18 25@$18 50; Prime, $13@$15. WHISKY lower; sales at 23c.@24c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged, and market dull.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,300 bales at unchanged rates. BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 15.

FLOUR very firm. City Mills and Howard-street $5 87½; Ohio held the same. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN active and steady; white at 70c.@72c.; yellow at 70c.@75c. PORK firm; Mess $18: Prime $15. WHISKY 23c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—Sales, to-day: 3,000 bales; market firmer. SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—Sales, to-day: 1,975 bales; market steady. AUGUSTA, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—Sales, to-day: 770 bales; market firm.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 93½; Reading Railroad 21; Morris Canal 52½; Long Island Railroad 11½; Pennsylvania 38¾.

Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

No Procession on Tuesday—Death of a Binder—Meetings—The Weather—Out-of-town Work—Lynn Philanthropy—Fire at Lynn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAGINAW HOUSE, LYNN, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

To say that we are all disappointed wouldn't begin to express our feelings. To be sure, the rain has steadily fallen for the past few days, and we might have known that the probabilities of fair weather were few and far between; but "in our mental mind" we fully concluded that the great demonstration so successfully inaugurated last Wednesday would be carried forward to a glorious termination to-day. The girls were all ready; they had engaged several bands of music, had won over the doubting "milingtary" and firemen, and secured a promise from their fair co-workers of Marblehead, Natick, Swampscot, and Salem, to the effect that they would be on hand and on foot to swell the numbers of the striking host. Great preparations were also made for a collation at the Hall. So you see how much we have lost inside as well as out. There were several reasons which deterred the appearance of the procession to-day, not the least of which was the following fact: The weather, you will remember, on the day assigned for the first demonstration, was exceedingly inclement, and the grass quite wet on the Common. The girls mostly wore their pump gaiters, and many of them caught severe colds, while to one young miss it proved a day of death, for catching a cold which rapidly changed to croup, she was unable to rally, and in two days she died.

Individuals, however, are of little moment in a great cause. The *mass* is what needs elevating, and if personal griefs, trials, or sorrows, are entailed while the vast host sweeps on to victory, who that is sincerely devoted to the cause will complain or murmur?

Yesterday afternoon the jours had a meeting at head-quarters. Mr. DILLON presided, and gave an interesting account of the sympathy extended by the shoemakers of New-York to their brethren at Lynn. The sympathy was favorably received; but the announcement of material aid was what touched a deeper depth than heart, viz: pocket, and the air was filled with prolonged shouts and cheers.

WM. CHASE, of Seabrook, N. H., gave a history of the strike at his town. He said that the way in which they induced scabs to join the movement there, was to publish their names and post them on the fences, so that vast numbers of scabs had relented and come off their benches.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, M. C. from this District, and proprietor of the *Bay State* newspaper, is here, and has consented to address his last stone constituents on Friday next. Good thing for JOHN.

Hon. J. PRINCE is also to extend his friendly aid (verbal) at the same time and place. He gave a *résumé* of a strike which occurred some twenty years ago in Beverly, when the physicians exacted higher fees—and also read from STONE'S *History of Beverley* about a female strike in 1777, which was to this effect: The ladies having been told by the merchants that they would receive the Continental currency only at greatly reduced rates, formed a procession and marched to the wharves and stores, where the groceries of various kinds were stored, and demanded from the merchants good measure and weight for the par value of the bills. At first they were refused; but so persistent were they in their demand, and so firm and unyielding in their demeanor, and modest withal, that finally, to get rid of them, the capitalists succumbed, and bought up all the floating currency at full rates. He argued that, if legislatures had the right to abolish usury laws that higher rates of interest may be obtained, and if railroad companies may charge as high toll as they wish, so had workmen the right to *demand* the highest wages, and that all rules and historic precedents were in their favor. (Of course they have a right, but have the employers no right also? Have they not the privilege of withholding their work when they find it a losing business to pay such high wages? I only ask for information—it's none of my business you know.)

You will notice that a different stamp of men is now mixed up with the troubles. Members of Congress leave their seats at the Capitol and members of the State Senate quit their arm-chairs at the State House and together they address these masses of men, encourage them in their operations, and promise with every aid that eloquence can depict to see them through the woods. The honorables lose nothing, they make a good impression upon the bone and sinew, and then go to their comfortable firesides, eat their choicest game, and caution their children about playing in the streets for a few days, as there is no telling what this vulgar rabble may do in their fanatical movements—and the rabble, go—where? Home? No. To dinner? Ridiculous—they go to the dépôt, walk in the procession with mud up to their knees, and carry heavy banners with "No aristocracy, but that of Honest Labor" on them, and think they are the centre of the eyes of the universe. I often think that if each individual workman would go to his boss, tell him his actual circumstances, and ask his aid, and then that his boss should reciprocate this confidence, show him the state of the market, amount of stock on hand, quantity of orders, &c., thereby making the workman understand that he is what he really is—namely, in a certain sense, a partner in his employer's success or loss—that an understanding agreeable to both parties would soon be brought about, and all this loss of time, and consequent suffering, be done away with. But there is no use in thinking or talking in this place. Elsewhere matters are managed more systematically, but here everything seems to tend to the elevation of individual men, and not to that of the mass. I stated in my last that the prices for the binders and stitchers had been changed three times, and, as you will see below, a still other change has been made. Now, what business man, or set of men, will seriously talk with such trifles? Let them adopt some rate, stick to it—appoint a Committee of *practical workmen and women*; let them call on the bosses, and our word for it all will be arranged in less than a week.

The stitchers and binders had another meeting on Friday evening, at Lyceum Hall. They met to talk over matters about the great procession. But, of course, what they came for was the last thing thought of. They made patriotic speeches and inflammable speeches, and had a good time generally. Mrs. DAMON presided, and gave herself the floor a good part of the evening. However, Mrs. DAMON is quite a talker, and as she don't like to do it, and is afraid her husband will scold her for it, I think she is entitled to a first-rate notice. I observe, however, that she is on hand every meeting, and always talks a great deal, so I guess either Mr. DAMON don't take the papers, or else she don't care a great deal about his scolding.

After considerable pow-wowing, with which I wont bore you, though I have to stand it all, they attacked that poor list of prices for the fourth time. It put me in mind of "pick it and pick it and mark it with T," that my nurse used to delight me with years ago. The list was materially altered, and after the usual voluble discussion it was sent to the printer, who, I think, will be sick of his promise "to do the printing for nothing," after a while. It was also determined that in case the day was pleasant all the bells in the town should be rung at 7 o'clock to-day—and if stormy, the bells would not ring and the belles would not come out.

So at seven o'clock this morning, I opened my ears to hear the bells—I saw that it was comparatively unpleasant, but wanted the opinion of the bellwether, (no offense, Sir,) on the subject. I listened ten minutes, not knowing I had my watch might be wrong, but not a sound was heard or a cheering note, so my head to my pillow was hurried, and I slept like a top till nine, when I was awakened by the dulcet sounds of the Salem brass band, which preceded an enthusiastic delegation, who were determined to "proceed," weather or no (original.)

The Chief Marshal informs me that owing to the mud underfoot, the rain overhead, and the generally moist feeling in the air, the spirits of himself and associates are somewhat dampened, but when the sun comes out with healing (no allusion to the shoe-trade) in his beams, all (not awl) will be well again, and the strikers will go on from conquering to conquer.

Work is sent daily in large quantities out of town. It goes by Express into Maine and New-Hampshire, and finds ready hands among the farmers and their families, to whom all such work is clear gain. They receive the stock, pay the expressage on it, work it up, pay the expressage back, and receive their $7 or $10 per week, which adds very materially to the stocking full which the ambitious housewife is saving for a rainy or a wedding day. By this means the manufacturers are able to meet their fancy orders, while they fill up their regular orders from their surplus stock on hand, for the getting rid of which this strike is a perfect God-send.

Of Lynn philanthropy the following is too good to be lost. A certain gentleman, noted for his deeds of colored kindness, announced with a flourish of trumpets that he would give twenty-five acres of wood to the strikers if they would cut it; so some five hundred brave and true men shouldered their axes and went to the woodland, and cut and cut till one man split up his foot, another lost his finger, and the whole obtained the promised twenty-five cords of wood. So far so good, but the story goes that the wood is so poor that it couldn't possibly be sold, and the owner has succeeded in getting twenty-five acres of land cleared and the wood growth carried off for nothing, and been paid by having the sweet incense of philanthropy puffed in his nostrils. Shade of the Pickwick Club, who generously allowed correspondents to pay their own expenses and afford gratuitous information to the members thereof, where art thou? "Here's your beat."

Quite a large fire occurred here last evening, involving the owners of the Steam Planing Mills in a loss of some $10,000, of which only $2,000 was covered by insurance.

HOWARD.

Sole-leather Manufacturers' Convention.

THEY RESOLVE TO CURTAIL THEIR BUSINESS—DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The session of this Convention was continued at the Astor House yesterday, about 60 Delegates being present, representing not quite one-half of the tanning interest in this State and Pennsylvania. The minutes of Wednesday's session were read, from which it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the organization: President, LEWIS NORTHRUP, New-York; Vice-President, WYNCOOP KIERSTED, New-York; Secretary, S. W. JACKSON, New-York; Assistant-Secretary, JOHN C. PITT, New-York; Treasurer, L. H. ALLISON, New-York. The objects of the Convention are sufficiently indicated in the following preamble and resolution, offered by the President, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, From various causes combined, the quantity of sole-leather now manufactured and in process of manufacture for the New-York market, greatly exceeds the present or any prospective demand; and the prices thereof having thereby become greatly depressed, so that the relative prices of hides and leather are so disproportionate as to afford to the tanner no reasonable hope of remuneration for the cost of manufacturing, and

Whereas, We cannot perceive nor devise any means to avert or diminish the losses which must ensue to the tanner if the present rate of supply continues; therefore

Resolved, That under existing circumstances, we deem the only wise policy for tanners to be an immediate and large curtailment in the quantity of leather manufactured, and also a withholding from the market, when not for bid by existing contracts and so far as is practicable, leather now manufactured, until the price thereof become such as to yield a profit to the manufacturer.

An invitation was extended to the dealers in sole leather in this City to attend the Convention, and yesterday many of them were present, and pledged themselves to coöperate with the manufacturers in carrying out the objects set forth in the above resolution. Considerable discussion took place relative to the extent of the curtailment in their business, which should be agreed upon among the tanners; some favoring 25 per cent. and others 50 per cent. One speaker suggested that they would make more money by quitting the business altogether, and instead of buying hides, buy the leather already tanned; hides being at present 25 cents per pound, while leather was only 20 cents. Another thought it was unwise to enter into any agreement to curtail their business, unless a large majority of tanners joined in the movement, as it would only result to the advantage of those who refused to join, without effecting the object in view, which was to diminish the supply of leather in the market. The whole subject was finally referred to a Committee of three, who, after consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present depressed condition of the business of sole-leather tanning, and the causes of such depression, we deem it expedient and we earnestly recommend to all sole-leather tanners that there be an immediate curtailment in manufacturing.

Resolved, That such curtailment, in our opinion, should at least be between 25 and 50 per cent.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to determine to what extent the business should be reduced, which shall be a certain per centage of the amount required monthly to fill the capacity of the respective tanneries, which shall not exceed 50 per cent.; and that they also determine how long such reduction in the number of hides worked shall continue.

Resolved, That, before the said Committee make any determination or resolution of curtailment, they obtain the concurrence in writing in the proposed curtailment of such a number of tanners, who, with the members of this Association, shall represent two-thirds of the tanning capacity of the tanneries whose leather is sent to New-York for a market.

Resolved, That whenever the said Executive Committee shall obtain such concurrence and make any such determination, they shall cause notice thereof to be sent to every sole-leather tanner who shall be reported to said Committee, together with the number of tanners who have concurred in such curtailment and the tanning capacity represented by them.

Resolved, That after notice of such determination, we conceive it to be in honor obligatory upon the members of this Association, as well as for their interest, to conform to such determination and continue such conformity during the period designated by said Executive Committee, unless before the termination thereof it be repealed, or altered, by the said Committee or this Association.

The following additional resolution was offered by D. S. BAILEY and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of every tanner to regulate his own business, according to the dictates of his own judgment, we believe that the welfare of the tanning interest will be promoted by the proposed curtailment.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the Astor House on the second Wednesday in August next, at 12 o'clock M. Among the extensive tanners who took part in the Convention were the Kiersteads of Sullivan County; Snyders, of Ulster and Lewis Counties; O. Ladue, of Herkimer County; the Robinsons, of New-York and Pennsylvania; Capt. Brackney, of Brackneyville, Penn.; Josiah Scudder, of Equinunck, Penn.; E. P. Bushnell, of Sullivan County, and thirty or forty others. The leather dealers of this City were reprented by G. Young, Schults & Co., D. S. Bailey of G. Palen & Co., L. Andrews & Co., Course & Pratt, etc.

By invitation of the leather dealers of this City, the Convention partook of a dinner at the Astor House, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which appropriate sentiments were exchanged, and speeches delivered by Messrs. Kierstead, Schultz, Bailey, Northrop, Ladue, Robinson, Scudder, Jackson, Snyder, Ellason, Anderson and Fraser.

From the Isthmus and Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR—THE CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

The steamer *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall, *viâ* Havana, with 392 passengers and $152,000 in specie.

The *North Star* sailed from Aspinwall on the 16th of March, at 4:50 P. M.; arrived at Havana on the 10th at 1 P. M., and sailed from Havana at 6 P. M. same day.

The *North Star* experienced heavy winds and head seas the entire passage.

She brought the California and South American mails.

The following is her specie list:

Wm. Heller & Co...	$13,500	A. Rich & Bros.....	$5,000
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.....	36,000	J. Hecht & Bros....	2,700
		Sallen & Sander...	29,500
Scholle & Bros.....	23,700	Z. Ernstein & Bros.	6,000
J. Heller & Bros....	12,500	Neustadter.....	23,100
Total.....			$152,000

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

THE SLAVE TRADE—Gen. Cass' Letter on the African Slave Trade.

HARPER'S FERRY—Speech of George Sennott, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA—The Old Plantocracy—Sixth Letter from our Special Correspondent.

EUROPE—The Latest News—The French Diplomatic Circulars.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

POLITICAL—Political Movements.

THE CENTRAL PARK—Report of the Commissioners.

CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our Correspondents in California, France, Washington, &c.

Obituary Notices, Personal Gossip, Miscellaneous News.

Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing—price 4 cents.

Spring has been Inaugurated at ESPENSCHEID'S by the production of a Hat which seems as if the genius of the season had presided over its design and manufacture.—It is so light, so elegant, so fresh and beautiful in its style. A demand which all the resources of the establishment can barely keep up with, tells the story of its popularity. It only resembles former fabrics from the ESPENSCHEID factory in one particular—the price remains fixed at the old mark: $3 50. ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer of gents' hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

"Friendly Sons of St. Patrick."

The Seventy-sixth Annual Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will take place on the 17th instant, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dinner at 6 o'clock.

Secretary—THOMAS BARBOUR, No. 9 Barclay-st.

President—CHARLES P. DALY, No. 84 Clinton-place.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

RICHARD BELL, No. 38 William-st.
HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 26 Barclay-st.
WILLIAM WATSON, No. 29 Park-place.
DANIEL DEVLIN, No. 259 Broadway.

STEWARDS.

JOSEPH STUART, No. 32 Nassau-st.
E. C. DONNELLY, No. 22 Park-place.
JAMES R. SIMPSON, No. 281 Broadway.
ALFRED ROE, No. 36 Wall-st.
JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 65 Wall-st.
PETER RICE, No. 162 Water-st.
B. SMYTH, No. 160 Broadway.
JOHN B. FOGERTY, No. 5 Broad-st.

Chairman—BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR, No. 41 Ann-st.

Tickets may be procured from the Stewards, or any of the officers of the Society.

Spring Beds.—$5 to —$6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Bridgewater Paint.—Metallic Coating of Silicia for Roofs, Outside Work, Railroad Bridges, Depôts, Brick and Wood, Villas, Churches, &c. Contracts for Painting received at depôt No. 72 Maiden-lane.

HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Shirts Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, in the best manner. Also, every other article in gentlemen's furnishing goods, at MCLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway

Howe's Original Sewing Machines,

For Family and Manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted for the country.

Office, No. 437 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,

No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Saint Patrick's Day.

GRAND ORATION BY DR CAHILL

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the *Fidelity of Ireland in defence of her Liberties and her Ancient Religion.*

Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the rooms of the Library Association, No. 809 Broadway, and at the Academy, after 1 o'clock on St. Patrick's Day.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. VERNOR, AGENT FOR HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—*Dear Sir:* We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be—A SAFE.

MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 17, 1860.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Vernor, and cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to every one. ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Mayors of the Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians, of our several cities, have signed a document of assurance to us, that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral) have been found to be medicines of great excellence and worthy the confidence of the community:

JAMES COOK.....Mayor of Lowell, Mass.
A. H. BULLOCK.....Mayor of Worcester, Mass.
NATH. SILLSBEE.....Mayor of Salem, Mass.
F. W. LINCOLN.....Mayor of Boston, Mass.
WILLARD NYE.....Mayor of New-Bedford, Mass.
J. C. BLAISDELL.....Mayor of Fall River, Mass.
ALBIN BEARD.....Mayor of Nashua, N. H.
E. W. HARRINGTON.....Mayor of Manchester, N. H.
JOHN ABBOTT.....Mayor of Concord, N. H.
WM. M. RODMAN.....Mayor of Providence, R. I.
WM. H. CRANSTON.....Mayor of Newport, R. I.
AMOS W. PRENTICE.....Mayor of Norwich, Ct.
J. N. HARRIS.....Mayor of New-London, Ct.
D. F. TIEMANN.....Mayor of New-York.
R. M. BISHOP.....Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. H. CRAWFORD.....Mayor of Louisville, Ky.
CHAS. S. RODIER.....Mayor of Montreal, C. E.
H. M'KINSTREY.....Mayor of Hamilton, C. W.
ADAM WILSON.....Mayor of Toronto, C. W.
JAMES W. NORTH.....Mayor of Augusta, Me.
HENRY COOPER, Jr.....Mayor of Hallowell, Me.
J. S. BECK.....Mayor of Fredericton, N. B.
JOHN SLOAN.....Mayor of Lyons, Iowa.
JNO. HODGDEN.....Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa.
FRED. STAHL.....Mayor of Galena, Ill.
J. I. LYNDES.....Mayor of La Crosse, Wis.
Sr. Don ANTONIO ECHEVERIA.....Mayor of Havana, Cuba.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact of almost all the cities of this continent, have signed this document to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space here will not admit of any considerable portion of them, and we only publish those in this more immediate vicinity.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills and Ayer's Ague Cure, prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

$4 Hats Selling for $3.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS, SPRING FASHIONS.

Finest and Best Quality $3.

WM. BANTA, Manufacturer of Gent's Dress Hats, No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st., Marble Building.

Barthold's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Perry's Japanese

BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Hunt & Dusenbury, Successors to Leary & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's Hats, introduce this day the Spring style.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite the Church,) New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters at 12s. to 20s.; Charming Slippers, 6s. to 14s. per pair. Lovely Boots and Shoes for children. Ladies, remember, MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

DIED.

RAWLINGS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 15, of scarlet fever, GEORGE STUART RAWLINGS, aged 25 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father-in-law, N. W. Easton, Esq., No. 63 East 40th-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday.)

HALL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 15, of scarlet fever, ELLA AMELIA, youngest child of Gilbert O. and Sarah E. Hall aged 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 100 1st-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COX.—In this City, on Thursday, March 15, Mrs. C. L. COX.

The friends of her nephew, Dr. Henry Melville, are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LINDSAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 14, JAMES LINDSAY, in the 40th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at the Centennary Methodist Church, corner of Ja and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, 5th day, the 15th inst., FANNY WARING, daughter of James C. and Phebe Titus Underhill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, on 6th day, (Friday,) the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., second door south of Park. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Dutchess County.

DOBBS.—At Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, March 14, Miss SARAH A. E. DOBBS, daughter of Mrs. Rachel and the late James Dobbs.

Funeral services will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of her mother, corner of North 6th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to East Chester for interment on Saturday morning.

RITTER.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, March 15, MARIA, wife of Peter Ritter, Esq., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, on Sunday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER.—At Fairmount, Westchester County, suddenly, on Thursday, March 15, JENNIE, daughter of George W. and S. Louise Alexander, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Harlem Railroad depôt, 26th-st. and 4th-av., to meet the train due at 13 o'clock.

TOTTEN.—At Chelsea, Mass., on Monday, March 13, Mrs. LETITIA, widow of the late John C. TOTTE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The fine English basement brown-stone house No. 102 East 21st, Gramercy Park. Possession may be had at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY NEAR ORANGE, N. J., AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, March 22, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the Premises in the Property of the late AARON JARVIS, situated in Jefferson Village, two miles from South Orange, at the junction of the highway and the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The grounds contain about 30 acres, all under cultivation, and running to the top of Orange Mountain; most desirably and healthfully located for elegant building sites, having an extensive view of the surrounding country, the City, Bay, Staten Island, &c. There is a large kitchen garden, containing all of the choice fruits, berries, currants, &c., in full bearing; a fine lawn, handsomely laid out with shade and ornamental trees, and an extensive orchard—the choicest and expensive varieties.

The house, (a framed one,) 40x40 feet, has lately been erected in the most convenient style, and furnished with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water throughout, and bath-room; gas-pipes to all the rooms; is thoroughly painted, and in good repair. There are convenient out-buildings, barn, wood and carriage-houses, (with room for man-servant,) ice house, henery, &c; a large grape arbor, with vines in bearing—forming an eligible and healthy country seat for a merchant doing business in New-York City, being but a few minutes' walk from the Railroad Station, and accessible several times a day, and in one hour from the City. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desirable. For further particulars, inquire of EZRA S. GARDNER, Esq., near the premises, or to JAMES W. SMITH, No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Nos. 132 and 134 Oxford-st., with four or eight lots of ground adjoining, &c., extending through to Bernard-av. The court-yard 44 feet, together with the adjoining lots, are well stocked with fruit and shade trees of 14 years growth. The houses are first-class, modern-built, and in complete order, with water, gas, and baths; command a fine view of the water, overlooking the so called Brooklyn Heights; are in a first-class neighborhood, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., with City railroad from each end of the block. The above is justly considered one of the most desirable locations in the city; must be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, each 20 feet 1¾ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place. 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 6¼ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet deep. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are in a first-class neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,—HOUSE NO 15 WEST THIRTY-second-st., near 5th-av. Is 25 by 50 feet, with extension 18 feet more; lot full size. The house is four-story, brown-stone front, has all the conveniences, and is in perfect order. Immediate possession can be had. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The street is Belgian paved, built up with first-class houses, and six lines of omnibuses and one of cars pass within 400 feet. For terms, &c. apply to I. R. PETERS, 42 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back 200 feet. These lots are available for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 300 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots; one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDTH THREE-story and basement brick house No. 175 10th-st., situated within a few rods of the Peter Cooper Institute, Bible-House, &c. Size of lot, 32 by 95 feet. The house is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. $10,000 of the purchase money can lay on mortgage, if desired. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 3.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 67 West 30th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; the house is brick, three story and basement, with extension on rear, court yard in front, and pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, handy to the 6th-av. cars or Broadway stages. For particulars, inquire of C. L. STEWART, No. 29 West 26th st., from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra finish; situated on each side of Lefferts-pl., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, in 23d st., a brown-stone, English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture; from a cash purchaser, will take $17 500 without furniture; a mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.; or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 120 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and three on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, modern-style, and built according. Inquire on the premises or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN stone-front house and lot for sale, on Murray-hill. House built by day's work, and contains all modern improvements. Will take a first class tenement house in part payment. Apply to B. PARKHURST, No. 272 Lexington-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M., or at No. 118 Broadway, up stairs.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—A VERY GREAT number of houses in almost every part of the City, embracing every variety of style and structure, and at all sorts of prices, from $4 000 to $40,000, suitable for residence, for investment and for speculation. For further particulars apply to HALL & PRATT, No. 15 William st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front blinds mahogany, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY—House, stable, and 8 lots, well laid out, and stocked with trees and shrubbery, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 224 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground on Bergen, near Court st., on north side, 37½ by 100 feet, in a fine situation for any mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 50x60. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE JERSEY CITY FLOUR AND Feed Mill, with six or ten years lease of lot, 100 by 200 feet, river front, on reasonable terms. A rare chance for milling or manufacturing purposes. Apply at the Mill, corner of Wayne and Green sts., two blocks from the ferry.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, WITH stable, at Carmansville, five minutes from depôt, twelve trains a day; has gas, hot and cold water; grounds well laid out, fine shade trees, good view of Harlem river. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot, No. 48 West 21st-st.; full size, built in the most substantial manner. For particulars, inquire on the premises, between 5th and 6th avs.; house nearly completed.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone high basement house, No. 318 Lexington-av.; size 20x50, with every modern improvement. S. BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway; DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE SOUTH side of 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing every convenience, and finely located. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 96 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25x100 feet. Price $2,850.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 34 2d-st., in good order; marble mantels, hot and cold water, &c. Terms easy. Apply to T. McFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 48 Duane-st

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot on East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in fine order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO BE IMPROVED—Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50x100 feet. Apply to J. H. MABONY, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, at low as $5 each. by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale cheap and on easy terms, or exchange for house up town. Address R. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

Also, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

Also, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton. Two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

Also, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

Also, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will sell on the premises, at two o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860—possession given on May 10 ensuing—the well known farm located within half a mile of the City of Newark; N. J., on the old road to Elizabeth, comprising thirty-six acres, more or less, viz: 6 9 100 acres surrounding the homestead, and 30 acres on the opposite side of the road. The homestead, with the 6 9-100 acres, barn, stable, carriage-house and other out buildings, will be sold in one body. The remaining thirty acres in parcels of from two to ten acres upwards. A map will be published on the day of sale, designating the lots to be offered. The house is very large and commodious, with a never failing supply of water, fed by a ram, and has near it two wells of excellent water; is in good order, as are also the out-buildings. There is a fine garden, well-stocked with fruit trees of every description. The place is within one hour's ride from New-York, via Cortlandt st., and within one and a quarter miles of the Chesnut-st. depôt, and is too well known for further description. Also, eighteen acres of salt meadow, in three separate lots, each containing about six acres, two of them on Wheeler's Creek, within a quarter of a mile of the New-Jersey Railroad; the other at Hot Corner on Bound Creek. The sale will be positive, and on the following terms, to wit: One-quarter cash, one-quarter on twelve months' credit, and the remaining half on bond and mortgage for a term of five years. He will also sell for cash, immediately after the sale of house and land, his horses, cattle, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c. H. K. TOLER.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Francis Metallic Life Boat Company being about to close their business, offer for sale their valuable property, near the ferry at Green Point, consisting of a large, two story brick building, about 80x90 feet, with engine room adjoining, the valuable patent rights, dies and machinery for manufacturing the boats. Also several lots of ground. The whole will be sold together or separate as may be desired. Inquire of MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots easterly side of 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., 45x100 feet. House and lot No 22 10th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., 22 6 100 feet; 2d house south on 34th-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet by but a block; lot north side of 31st-st., near 3d-av., 25x102 feet. For further particulars, inquire (before 10 o'clock) of MOSES DEVOE or GEO. W. DEVOE, Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY FINE BROWN-stone house full lot, built in the very best manner and replete with every comfort, convenience and elegance; is finely located in West 17th st., near 5th-av. It will be disposed of at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 88, 90, and 92 East 32d-st., near Lexington av.; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 25 feet front by 125 deep; house 36 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, WITH A BUILDER'S LOAN, OR FOR EXCHANGE—Five lots on 67th st., near 1st-av. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR PROperty in New-York or vicinity, an elegant residence in Syracuse, N. Y. For description apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No 119 Nassau-st. N. Y

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a depôt, and two miles of six depôts; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four apple orchards containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; it is well watered. A living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary out-buildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of HULLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st, or of E. J. HILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from New-Rochelle Depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

FARM AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD WITHout reserve, by M. THOMAS & SONS, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, a superior farm of 184 acres—one of the best in Bucks County, Pa., 25 miles from Philadelphia. It will be divided into three or four small farms, if desired by purchasers. For full description see New-York *Courier and Enquirer*. Terms easy. For further information apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster st.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, in one tract, adjoining the railroad, in Suffolk County, Long Island; a large portion of superior soil, and 100 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, suitably divided by substantial post and rail fences; the farm-house is new and commodious, with good and convenient out-buildings; a good supply of excellent water can be obtained on any part of the tract, from 10 to 25 feet below the surface. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM SITUATE IN THE VILlage of White Plains, Westchester County, containing 34 acres of land, lately owned and occupied by Wm. Barker. On said premises is a two-story frame house with suitable outbuildings. Part of the consideration money can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City; UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, or JOHN FLANDERBOW, opposite the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A most beautiful country residence, containing 100 acres; 15 acres wood land; balance under a high state of cultivation, in Westchester County, forty-six miles from this City. Apply to HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufactory, 2d-av. and 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 39 acres, beautifully situated on the Passaic River, with 600 feet river front; only 1¼ miles from Paterson, and 35 minutes' from Jersey City by cars. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. Free and clear. C. BROWN, No. 16 Bond-st.

FARMS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR cash or exchange in Orange and Westchester counties, Long Island and New-Jersey. Also country residences convenient to the City. To lease, Summer residences; and first-class houses wanted for good tenants. Money to loan on good City property. SANDS & BROTHER, No. 166 Broadway.

FARM IN NORTHERN OHIO (UNINCUMBERED) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—One of the best dairy farms in the State, containing 216 acres, with 40 milch cows. It is 1¾ hours' ride from Cleveland by rail. For particulars, inquire at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. JOHN M. HOOD.

FARM WANTED—FROM 10 TO 30 ACRES OF good land, good house and out buildings, in a healthy location, not more than one hour from New-York, and near depôt. Principals only need address, stating location, with full description and best price and terms, Box No. 319 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—WANTED—In exchange for other property, City and country, a good farm and a country residence on line of Hudson River, Harlem, N. Y. Central, or New-Jersey Railroad. Apply to C. L. CORNISH, No. 310 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, *via* New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FARM ON Long Island. 1 mile from Jamaica, containing 87 acres, good buildings, farming utensils, &c. Apply to JOHN HOOPE, No. 271 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, THE 13TH inst., from the barn of GEORGE JONES, Rockland County, two miles north of Spring Valley, a bright bay HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE; the horse, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, 10 years old, ring bone, marks on right fore foot and both hind feet; not lame. Any one giving information of said horse to the owner, on the premises, or at the lumber-yard, corner of 10th av. and 14th-st., will be liberally rewarded, and thanks of the owner.

$75 REWARD.—TO PAWNBROKERS. WATCHmakers, and others having in their possession an open-face, white-dial, gold-case English lever Watch No. 7,091, with 1850 scratched on the case. Any person sending it by express, or otherwise, to W. H. HORTON, No. 51 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, will receive the above reward, or $25 more than the watch is worth, and no questions asked.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very beautiful and rural retreat, situated at South Yonkers, about one mile from the Riverdale station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is very convenient, and has every arrangement to secure the comfort of the family. Stables and out-buildings complete. About six acres of ground in good condition, with plenty of choice fruit. The neighborhood is excellent, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th av.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A NEAT cottage house of ten rooms, (can be lighted with gas,) with barn and other out-buildings, all new and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and schools, and but five minutes walk of Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Depôt. Said property has a front of 99 feet on Union Park by 236 depth, and is well stocked with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. More land adjoining may also be had at a reasonable price, if desired. All trains on the New-York and New-Haven road stop at Norwalk. Price $4,600. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, JOHN ELWOOD, builder, at R. H. Winslow's, Westport, Conn., or of SHUBAEL ELWOOD, at Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, the country seat of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles below Newburgh. The house is Gothic, and was designed by the late Mr. Downing; it has all the modern improvements—water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of ground attached, with good vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c; 160 grape vines in full bearing. The view, embracing Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, cannot be surpassed on the Hudson. Apply to WM. C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Judge MOWELL, Newburgh, or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9, where a handsome oil-painting of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE, commodious dwelling-house, with out-buildings and eight acres of land, situated in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to fully appreciate it, with a confident recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence situated three-quarters of a mile from Riverdale station of the Hudson River Railroad, about fifteen miles from Chambers-st. The house contains 10 rooms, with large cellar and attic. Is well built with slate roof, bath room, hot and cold water, good furnace, and is a comfortable Winter as well as Summer residence; 7¾ acres of land, part of which is highly cultivated, with every variety of fruit, flowering and evergreen shrubbery. Also, a good barn. Inquire of P. H & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above present one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye depôt, Westchester County, containing 73 acres, with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is a two-story and attic frame, about 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new, and conveniently arranged. Also, a small place, about 5 acres, with two dwellings, near Hart's Corner, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated at Jericho, L. I., near Hicksville depôt. Trains to and from the City every few hours. This is a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing a healthy country residence. The premises is a fine two-story and attic dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings; twenty acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, in the town of Westchester, adjacent to the subscriber's residence. Two very neat cottages, with some four or five acres or more of ground. Fine gardens, carriage-houses, &c., surrounded with choice fruit. One has 14 and the other 9 rooms; both are within 14 miles of the City Hall, only one hour's ride from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad, one and a half hours by turnpike. Location healthy; near schools, &c. Rent $400 and $500. JAS. CONNER, 23 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 2 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, on the Hudson, a plot of about 90 acres, located on the beautiful plain near Messrs. Jas. Boorman, D. B. Fuller, D. S. Wheeler, Borell, Langdon, and others, extending from the post road to the river. The plot was selected by a gentleman on which to erect his house for country residence, and having changed his plans, he now offers it for sale at about $250 per acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH CONN., 1½ miles from the depôt, the residence of Wm. Whit, Esq., containing 12¾ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is 2 story and attic, about 24x40, with wing 18x32, well built and in good order, handsomely situated, with a fine prospect, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $600 per annum; the locations for attractions and convenience to the city cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock; or at Ravenswood.

HOUSE TO LET IN CARMANSVILLE—(155d-st.)—Commanding a view of the Hudson River, containing 13 rooms, and is on six lots of ground; only 45 minutes from Hudson River Railroad from Chambers-st. Possession 1st April. Apply to C. E. CARMAN, 10th-av., above 154th-st., or THEO. B. NAYLOR, No. 10 Ferry-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been fresh papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF ground, situated in English Neighborhood, N. J., 6¼ miles from Hoboken, on the Northern Railroad; suitable for a country residence. Also, a house and lot in Jersey City; price of house and lot, $1 600; price of house and land, $2,000. Inquire of H. GOETSCHIUS, No. 122 Newark-av., Jersey City.

**ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANG

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVING

J. W. HUNT will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand and new household furniture, consisting in part of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, rockers, voltaires library and secretary bookcases, dining-room chairs and extension tables, &c., &c. Also, a handsome rosewood parlor suites in moquet, plush, brocatelle and hair-cloth, but little used. Also, 2 magnificent wardrobes made by Hahn, and warranted in every respect. Together with an assortment of husk and hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Dealers and others may rely upon this sale being positive, as we shall remove on or about April 1 to No. 144 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,

By E. & P. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 374 Nassau-st., a collection of fine ancient and modern paintings, comprising marines, landscapes, exteriors, &c. Among which will be found several GUARANTEED ORIGINALS, by Kmet, Schaef, Angus, Wyant, Chevalier Tassin, Lotichius, and others. Also, an ORIGINAL PICTURE by ADAM VAN CORT, master of RUBENS. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and the attention of those in want of fine paintings is invited to the same.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

Will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at

No. 131 Macdougal st., between 4th and Amity sts.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of oil-cloth, ingrain, velvet, tapestry, &c., carpets, splendid new rosewood piano, 7-octave, marble-top and other tables, chairs, book-case, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, mirrors, beds, mattresses, shades, pillows, curtains, china and glass ware, sofas, &c., &c.

Joseph Heckman, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 16,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly Sale—A general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, cutlery, &c.

Also, 25 double and single school desks, benches, maps, &c., &c.

Ernst H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

THIRD GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF OVER 1,000 OIL PAINTINGS AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY ROOMS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, and THURSDAY, 16th March, at 10 o'clock, each EVENING, in the galleries of the National Academy, in 10th-st., near Broadway, over 400 pictures by the first European and American artists. Many of the European pictures are contributed by the artists themselves, altogether forming probably the most beautiful collection ever presented by us for public sale.

Among American artists are a large and valuable picture by F. E. Church, said to be one of his best works; a large picture by J. F. Kensett, also by R. Gignoux, L. R. Mignot, Jas. M. Hart, Casilaer, Wm. Hart, Eastman Johnson, G. L. Brown, S. R. Gifford, A. F. Bellows, Rondell, Geo. C. Lambdin, Philadelphia; Paul Weber, Dillon, J. Carlin, W. G. Boardman, G. H. Hall, Geo. Inness, T. H. Matteson, Van Beest, Boutelle, Williamson, D. M. Carter, E. Gay, Wm. H. Brown, Lilly M. Spencer, D. Johnson, G. H. Durrie, Perkins, A. F. Tait Boughton, Cropsey, Thom, and many others. European artists are represented by Geo. Cole, Sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Wm. Shayer, Sen., Armfield, Walter Williams Herring, Sen., Thos. Earle, E. C. Williams, George Lance, W. Shayer, Jr., Naysmith Robbe of Brussels, Schlessinger, Koek Koek, Verboeckhoven, Ruhr, Meyer, of Bremen; Henriette Ronner, Notterman, H. Dillens Wouters, A. Stache, Van Hamme, Strebel of the Hague, Theo. Frere, Ed. Frere, Lemaire, Leonard de Mets, Salmon, Seignac, Partois, Jules Noel, Zimmerman, Baron, Romberg, Coutoulier, Montpezat, Hans Hans, Hoeffer, Kuwassegg, and many other great artists. They will be on exhibition one week and two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL, BILLIARD AND BAR SALOON, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, THIS DAY, 16th inst., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 94 Chatham-st., the entire furniture and fixtures of said house; billiard room, containing in room, three of O'Connor's marble and slate bed billiard tables, cues, balls and appurtenances, three lever English beer pumps, three very costly French-plate mirrors, fine bar counter, decanters, bottles, tumblers, &c.; two very fine clocks; also, five fine oil paintings. Subjects: Adam and Eve, Madonna, St. Jerome, Game Scene, and Landscape; fine engravings, Death of Montgomery, Battle of Buena Vista, &c. Also, arm chairs, settees, marble-top tables, oil-cloth, stove and pipe, two large chandeliers. Also, the furniture contained in twenty-four rooms, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, washstands, carpeting, tables and oil-cloth, together with all the oil-cloth through the house. Also, two cooking ranges, standing cash, gas metre, pipe, &c., together with a large lot of wines, brandies, gin, whisky, cigars, and various other articles too numerous to mention, together with 40 or 50 tons of coal.

MEDICAL.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug. 30, 1859,

Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

Also,

QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)

To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & HOWES, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., &c., No. 647 Broadway, specialty. From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. All those suffering with Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Leucorrhœa (Whites), Involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary or constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently, in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 8 rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Address letter "Box No. 844 New-York Post-office."

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. R. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. Diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—ANY THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 200th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City P. O. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.—H. S. COLSTON, M. D., and M. R. C. S. and M. R. S. L., (Registered Surgeon,) having been called to this country, will be happy to see persons so afflicted, to apply his new and extraordinary system of treatment, which has met with such unbounded success in Great Britain. Full particulars for self-cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope. Reference to thousands of persons cured. Address H. S. COLSTON, No. 2 Huntington-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y. Consultations daily. Nervous persons should read "Vital Statistics," sent free for 24 cents, in stamps.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases success fully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. At Cordance till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE, 20,000 COPIES &c.—Headed as above, an Albany quack copies, verbatim, and inserts as his own the advertisement of a London charlatan, (see *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*) Sufferers from nervous debility, or spermatorrhœa, &c., before commencing any treatment, inclose one stamp to me, and learn the TRUTH, which "shall make you free" indeed. Yours your friend,
WM. J. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. CORBITT, GRADUATE OF THE University of New-York, No. 310 Greenwich, corner of Reade st., entrance in Reade, is consulted confidentially on private diseases. Recent cases cured in two or three days. Dr. C. having confined his attention to an office practice for 28 years, offers to the afflicted a permanent cure without mercury. A preventive medicine warranted. Open at all hours.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Address No. 88 West 24th-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPHINE—I WILL MEET YOU AT CHURCH on Sunday evening. W. G. A.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c., issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 53 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETEN,
} Trustees.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, March 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1858, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned; and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after the 8th inst. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. Buxton, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

ELECTION.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York, March 16, 1860. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 2 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF Manhattan Ice Company, held yesterday at their rooms, SAMUEL FROST, Esq., was unanimously chosen President, GEORGE ROSS Treasurer, and JAMES L. GUION Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice-house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

FREE SINGING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG SINGERS.—At the great hall of the Cooper Institute, every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock; all those who attend the next meeting will be admitted as performers at the anniversary concerts April 19 and 20. Free to all.

Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 34th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until June 1.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—LATTER PART of April a New-York teacher of seven years' experience will start for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to pursue his profession there. Parents desiring to send their children to the Continent of Europe will find this a favorable opportunity; advertiser speaks German and French. Satisfactory references given and required. Address DEYNCOURT, White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care P. Genill, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

TO PERSONS OF ALL AGES, WHO WISH improvement in English, Classics, Mathematics, or French, (at home,) by an experienced teacher, graduate of Yale College, speaking French fluently. Address RALPH DAYTON, box 170 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERfectly qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

MORNING, OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A lady, having the necessary credentials, and a successful teacher of English in all its branches, with French and music, desires employment as above. Lessons given in music and singing. Address MENTOR No. 102 East 13th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS AN EXcellent linguist, and who has traveled much in Europe, wishes to engage with a family going there, either as governess or companion. Salary no object. Unexceptionable references given. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, OF THOROUGH COLlegiate training, a successful teacher of ancient and modern languages, mathematics and the higher English studies, desires an engagement. Address F. F. TENNYSON, New York City.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED ENGLISH PERson, a reengagement as nursery governess. Unexceptionable City references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 229 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOFFEL.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. Worrow, Commander, WILL leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion or Specie, unless by Bill of Lading. Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,

on the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Rue Faubourg Montmartre.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUFGEN & REICHELT,
No. 94 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

TO SAIL TUESDAY, MARCH 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

The new iron steamship
AUSTIN, 1,000 Tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,

will commence receiving freight on Friday, March 16, and sail as above from Pier foot of Robinson-st., North River. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place.

No bills of lading signed after the hour of sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 N. R., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50, including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200.

The MOUNT VERNON will succeed on SATURDAY, March 17. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP AUSTRALIAN, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY next, 21st inst. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are magnificent accommodations, $110, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTICELLO, E. N. GAGER, Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including stateroom and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, March 9..3½ P. M.	Friday, March 9.....8 A. M.
Saturday, March 10 4 P. M.	Monday, Mch. 12..8½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 13 12 M.	Wed'day, Mch. 14 9½ A. M.
Thursday, March 15 10 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 15 1½ P. M.
Friday, March 16..11 A. M.	Friday, March 16..2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 17 2 P. M.	Monday, March 19 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, March 20..2 P. M.	Wed'day, March 21, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Mch. 21. 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave pier No. 32 East River, foot of James-st., for the above ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer ELM CITY, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND PACIFIC COAST.

Will be dispatched on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 noon, per United States Mail Steamship NORTH STAR.

Connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer GOLDEN GATE.

No freight received on day of sailing.

Small packages received up to 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

Letters in Government Envelopes received up to 11 A. M.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Collections and cash advances made on goods.

Freight money payable here or at destination, at option of shipper, except on perishable goods, freight of which must in all cases be prepaid.

For rates of freight inquire of
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
$50 per tun, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N. Y.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 13th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES for sale, at $4 per single barrel, and $3 per barrel for ten barrels. They are large, white, mealy, prolific, fine flavored, the earliest known and warranted not to rot in any soil. Apply to R. L. PELL, No. 34 St. John's Park, New-York.

$20 REWARD—TO ANY PARTY WHO CAN give any information of the whereabouts of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of T. T. Ellis. Address D. HOWARD, No. 43 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M.
For Yonkers, 8:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 3, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 3, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 3, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Mont

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INFORMANT TO CROCH-GOBBS.—In the City Hall Park, yesterday morning, an inventive genius had on exhibition a contrivance for the benefit of those hard of hearing, which attracted the attention of the ever-curious crowd. The instrument was nothing less than a great reservoir for the collection of sound, connected with a series of distributing pipes for conveying to many different ears at once. It is designed for use in churches, one of which, in this City, has already adopted it. The funnel-shaped vessel is placed before the pulpit, and catches the words as fast as they drop from the speaker's lips. From the bottom of the funnel, pipes are laid beneath the floor, to the various parts of the house occupied by those whose hearing is defective, and these terminate in ear-pieces attached to the side of the pew. The inventor did not explain whether these extremities are furnished, like gas-burners, with stop-cocks to enable the hearer to "turn off" the sermon when the odor of any part thereof becomes objectionable. It is to be presumed, however, that such an arrangement is furnished, so that the amount of spiritual light which each auditor requires may be easily regulated by himself. Of course, in this event, a verbometer should be provided for each pew, that no man may be called upon to pay for more preaching than he actually consumes. From this new invention a light seems to dawn upon the progress of church conveniences. For many who now stay away from church, because they are too lazy to go, or too poor to afford fitting apparel, can have the "gospel brought to their own door." In fact, the adoption of the new contrivances would save everybody the necessity of leaving home to hear the sermon. The laying of "mains" from the various churches through the principal streets would furnish all an opportunity to introduce "preaching" into their houses as conveniently as they now introduce water or gas, doing away, perhaps, in some instances, with necessity of the latter element altogether. Not least among those benefited by the adoption of this plan would be the clergyman himself, who could preach the church reservoir full, at his convenience through the week, and hoist the gate at the proper time on Sunday. Nor should so useful an invention be confined to the use of churches alone. Great reservoirs might be made throughout the City, replenished by conduits from Ward-rooms, corner groceries, and other centres of public discussion, and having pipes leading to ear pieces in the Common Council Chamber. Had this plan been in operation during the late two months of mud, the complaining cries that went up from the whole City, centering in the Council Chamber, would have made a din that the City fathers must have silenced by granting the clamorous petition for cleaner streets, before they could have proceeded with their own snug counsels of personal plunder. That the denizens of the City Hall, when once this invention is brought to their notice, will speedily adopt it, no one can doubt who has observed the facilities they extend to the modern political craft of "pipe layers," whose experience in the art of tubular interments would enable them quickly to complete the work.

AN UNMITIGATED NUISANCE.—With great show of reason, the officers and members of the First Precinct Police complain of the generally dilapidated and unhealthy condition of their quarters in Old-slip. The office, cells, and dormitories for the men and lodgers are all on one floor, and a noisy prisoner effectually banishes sleep from the eyes of the other occupants. On the lower floor of the building is a meat and fish market, in which the rats revel by day and spend at night their superfluous energy in racing about between floor and ceiling. In addition to the annoyance from this source, the stench which exhales through the chinks of the floor from decaying meat, fish and vegetables is almost insufferable, and serves in Summer to attract myriads of flies, who fill the measure of discomfort to overflowing. But the grievances do not end here. The warehouses, filled with valuable merchandise, which the First Ward contains, require a strong police force to protect them, and the sixty men who are appointed to perform this duty are packed into a dormitory scarcely large enough, under favorable circumstances, to accommodate thirty, so that when one section turns out for duty the men it relieves have to seek repose in the warm, unventilated beds that their comrades have just vacated. This shameful condition of affairs, so demoralizing in its tendency and subversive of efficiency, demands the prompt attention of the City authorities.

BURNING OF THE WABOMO.—The following is an extract from the protest of Captain CROCKER: "Wednesday, March 14—Commenced with fresh breezes from northwest, and clear. At 9 A. M. got under way from Quarantine, with a pilot on board, and proceeded to sea. At 11:30 A.M. passed Sandy Hook; at 12:15 P. M., when in the act of squaring the main yard, to discharge the pilot, smoke was discovered issuing from the booby-hatch, and the seams of the deck, between the main and mizzen masts. The yards were then squared, wore ship, and stood for Sandy Hook. At 12:30 P. M. the flames broke through the deck, and the rigging catching fire, the ship was unmanageable. her masts were then cut away. The steam-tug *Hunstress* took off the crew at 12:45. The vessel struck the false hook, beat across, and shortly after struck the beach near Station No. 1, when both anchors were let go. The pilot-boat *Ellwood Walter* then took off the officers and pilot, and transferred them to the steam-tug *Mary A. Stevens*, leaving the ship enveloped in flames." Capt. C. states that the fire was first seen from that part of the ship where the cotton was stowed. He has lost his chronometer, and, as well as his officers, all his clothing but what they had on at the time.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM SING SING PRISON.—On Tuesday morning two convicts escaped from Sing Sing prison—JOHN DOYLE, *alias* Conner, and JOHN FRANCIS. They were employed in the stone quarry, and effected their escape, probably, through the aid of accomplices outside, who provided them with citizens' clothes. They were not missed until the men were marshaled for supper, and it is inferred that they slipped from the yard some time during the afternoon, while the overseer's attention was diverted. DOYLE is of Irish parentage, and twenty-seven years old. He was sentenced, for two years, on the 18th of last March, for grand larceny, having stolen a gold watch and some jewelry belonging to a boarder at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was employed as waiter. FRANCIS is a mulatto, nearly forty years of age. He was sentenced eighteen months ago, by Judge RUSSELL, for twelve years for burglary committed upon the residence of BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, Esq., No. 78 West Tenth-street. The Detective Police are on the look-out for the escaped parties, as it is believed they are secreted in this City.

MORE LIFE-BOATS.—The business streets of the City were startled Wednesday by the exhibition of a new life-boat, the invention of Mr. O. R. INGERSOLL, who has made his name a household-word among aquatic amateurs by his race and sail boats. The air-chambers in Mr. INGERSOLL'S new boat are separate from the shell of the boat, and are divided into compartments, so that even if the hull should be broken in, and an air-chamber destroyed, it would only render the boat less buoyant by the quantity of air which that chamber contained, the compartment which holds the air being subdivided on the same principle as the water-tight bulkheads of steamers. Another, and a very decided advantage over any life-boat we have yet seen, is possessed by that of Mr. INGERSOLL'S. It has in the bow and stern self-acting valves, which, while they do not allow water to enter, discharge it as fast as it may come in over the sides, or from some accident, the air compartments being the lifting power.

QUICK TRAVELING.—As an instance of fast going, notice has been attracted to the return of Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, from San Francisco, by the Overland Mail route *via* St. Louis, having been absent from New-York but seventy days. Mr. PRATT left New-York in the steamer of the 20th December, and while in California traveled over 1,000 miles. This is certainly fast time, but not without a parallel. Mr. B. FRANK SMITH, of this City, left here the 7th November last by railroad *via* St. Louis to Jefferson City, thence by the Overland Mail route *via* Los Angeles to San Francisco, which he reached in exactly twenty-six days and two hours after leaving New-York, traveling day and night despite the crippled state to which he was reduced by an accident at Antelope Peak near Fort Yuma. Remaining in San Francisco eighteen days, Mr. SMITH arrived in New-York by steamer on the 9th of January last, having been absent but sixty-two days and a half.

MOVEMENTS OF SOUND AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The steamer *Commonwealth*, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, took her place on the Stonington route Wednesday, leaving here on her first trip for the season at 5 o'clock P. M. She had a good freight and more than the usual complement of passengers. This boat has been put in complete order, and will run in connection with the *Plymouth Rock*, Capt. STONE, through the Summer. The *Vanderbilt*, which it had been announced would run to Troy, has been placed on the Norwich and Worcester route, and will run with the *Connecticut*, Capt. STURGES. The *Commodore* will take her place on the Troy line. The steamer *New World*, Capt. ST. JOHN, made her first trip to Albany, Wednesday. All the damage which she sustained in the disaster last Fall has been repaired, and effectually concealed by the thorough overhauling and repainting which she has undergone.

ARTISTS ABROAD.—Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, special correspondent, and Mr. ALBERT BERGHAUS, special artist of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*, were among the passengers in the *Africa* on Wednesday. On Tuesday evening the two gentlemen received their friends at the Metropolitan, when they were serenaded by Dodworth's Band, after which an elegant supper was provided for the musicians and the *attachés* of FRANK LESLIE'S. The gentlemen have gone over for the purpose of illustrating by pen and pencil the great fight for the Championship of the World.

THE NEW STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—Although Messrs. LEE & LARNED were the only bidders for the job of constructing two steam fire-engines for the City, there seems to be but little probability of their receiving the contract. It is said that Mr. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, will probably exercise his reserved right of rejecting bids which he does not deem for the interest of the City. If he should not do this the failure of the Common Council to procure the insertion in the Tax Levy of the sum necessary to pay for the construction of the engines, would oblige Messrs. LEE & LARNED to wait an inconvenient time for their pay, as the present Chief Engineer of the Fire Department thinks his appropriation, $60,000, none too large for other immediate necessities.

THE LAWS REGULATING THE USE OF LIGHT.—WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., delivered at the University, last evening, an erudite lecture on "The Laws Regulating the Enjoyment and Use of Light." He considered, first, the origin and nature of the object to which it is necessary that legal protection should be extended to light; second, the legal rights of parties to the enjoyment and use of it; third, the remedies for infringement of these rights. He expounded at length the law of England on the subject, and cited the instances in which a man could not build a wall on his own land because it interfered with the light of his neighbor's house previously built. Among these were cases where lights had been enjoyed for a period of twenty years, or forty years, or so long as that legal knowledge did not exist, of the time when such lights were not enjoyed. In the last-named case, the right is termed the right to an "ancient light." The principle which he opposed to the English decisions, was, that the presumption of the right to use cannot exist, where there was no power to prevent such use—as, since a man cannot by legal means enjoin his neighbor from the use of a window which overhangs his vacant lot, so the neighbor cannot acquire a right to the use of such window so as to prevent the building of a wall obstructing the light. The broad principle is, that a man has the right to his land, and as high above, or as deep below it as he chooses. In New-York there is no legal presumption of title or license arising from the use of lights, however long they have been enjoyed, unless they have become strictly "ancient lights." A case was decided by the Supreme Court in 1851, reported in the 10th of Barbour, in which the English law was set aside, and an owner of a City lot was, according to the decision, permitted to build was to entirely shut out the light from the sides of a lot which he had sold. The States of Connecticut, New-York, Maine, Alabama and Maryland agree in this rule of allowing only the use of strictly ancient lights. In Massachusetts the rule has not been fully decided. In New-Jersey, South Carolina, Illinois and Kentucky, the English rule has been affirmed. The speaker favored the equity and soundness of the New-York ruling, in spite of the English decisions to the contrary.

OFFICERS OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Teachers' Association of the City of New-York, held on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., at the Hall of the Board of Education, the President, HENRY W. DUNSHEE, in the Chair, the following Officers of the Society, for the current year, were unanimously elected: President, HENRY W. DUNSHEE; Vice-President, Samuel M. Perkins; Treasurer, Samuel D. Allison; Recording Secretary, George F. Wickes; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas F. Harrison; Librarian, William J. Kennard. Trustees, Thomas Foulke, Leonard Hazeltine, William W. Smith, Thomas F. Harrison, John H. Fanning, James H. Partridge. Trustees *Ex-Officio*, Henry W. Dunshee, Samuel M. Perkins, Samuel D. Allison.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRACY.—A special meeting was held last evening by the Mozart Hall Democrats, with particular reference to deciding upon contested seats. Mayor WOOD occupied the Chair. The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the following ticket: Seventh Ward headed by JOHN RUSSELL; Ninth Ward, by W. J. BRISLEY; Tenth WARD, by JAMES DERNING; Fifteenth Ward, by GEORGE C. GERRIT; Sixteenth Ward, by JAMES S. LIBBEY; Eighteenth Ward, by CHARLES BRADLAY; Twentieth Ward, by JAMES CONNOLLY. The meeting took up the subject of the Fourth Ward, and after a long and excited debate, decided in favor of the Shine ticket, after which they adjourned.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—A benefit was given to Mr. A. H. FERGUSON, at the Oriental Gymnasium, No. 48 Bayard-street, on Tuesday evening. Mr. FERGUSON was formerly a partner in the establishment, but is now in Williamsburgh disabled by an accident which recently befell him. Among the gymnasts, Messrs. G. A. RATZ, QUIN, RYDER, BURNHAM, BUD, PENNELL, PUETELL and WEIR were particularly distinguished by the excellence of their performances. The music was furnished by Dodworth's Band, and Rev. Dr. HISCOX, at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, made a few well-timed and judicious remarks on gymnastics and the importance of physical training.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUBS.—The Republican Campaign Club held a meeting in Clinton Hall last evening. The attendance was larger than usual, in consequence of the promise of an address from Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Besides the address, there was nothing of unusual interest.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., of this City, has accepted an invitation from the Irish Societies of Hartford, Conn., to deliver an address in that city on St. Patrick's evening. The day is to be celebrated in Hartford with unusual display.

Police Reports.

MINOR ITEMS.

Peter Brunck, the mate of the ship *Bernard*, was arrested last evening by the Harbor Police, on a charge of having stolen 400 pounds of cotton from on board that vessel, while she lay at Pier No. 6 North River.... The Police of the Eighth Ward made an irruption, between 8 and 9 o'clock, upon the unfortunate women who frequent Canal-street and Broadway, and twenty-two of them, from 17 to 35 years of age, were locked up. The very indecorous conduct of these females for some time has induced this step on the part of Capt. Turnbull.... Mr. G. Chevalier, while leaving Laura Keene's Theatre, accompanied by his wife was surrounded by pickpockets, one of whom took his wallet from his pocket. It contained a very valuable diamond-pin, and over $100 in cash. ....Elizabeth Stewart, a young married woman, residing at No. 37 Muloerry-street, believing that she had been ill-treated by her husband, swallowed an ounce of laudanum, with the hope of ending her life. She was removed to the New-York Hospital and placed under Dr. Harris' care. Her condition is precarious....A piece of slate fell from the roof of No. 64 Front-street, and struck the head of Patrick Gilroy, one of the laborers employed in repairing the building, inflicting a shocking scalp-wound. Dr. Andrews attended the injured man, and he was afterwards removed to his home.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.

Officer Welsh, of the Harbor force, on Wednesday night arrested Geo. Wilson and Benj. Crittenden, seamen belonging to the ship *Barnard*, lying at Pier No. 7 North River, for stealing 200 pounds of cotton from the above vessel. They had sold it to a man named Henry Martin, who was also arrested for buying stolen goods. They were all locked up for examination....On the same night, at 9 o'clock, officers Bentley and Kane arrested James Creden and Luke Hapwad for stealing a quantity of fish from schooner *Lady Suffolk*, lying at Pier No. 8 East River. Both committed for examination.

THEFT OF BRASS KEYS.

A number of keys, valued at $74, were stolen on Tuesday night from the blacksmith's shop of Mattoew Cavanesh, No. 118 West Eighteenth-street, which burglars had visited. Subsequently, a part of the property was found in the possession of three lads, named Thomas Riley, Joseph Leeson and Stephen Miller, who, having been arrested, were held for trial by Justice KELLY. Leeson admitted that he and Miller perpetrated the burglary, and that Riley simply had received the keys from them.

Coroners' Inquests.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, a child 3 years of age, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received by falling into a tub of hot water. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at No. 155 Cedar-street, where the accident occurred.

Fire.

IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—A bed in one of the attic rooms of the boarding-house and lager-bier saloon No. 49 Bayard-street, accidentally took fire about 1½ o'clock this morning, and an alarm soon brought the firemen, by whom the building was deluged. The furniture, which was damaged by water to the extent of from $300 to $500; is owned by LOUIS LEBHARDT, the proprietor of the house, and he is uninsured. The damage to the building, which will scarcely reach $100, is probably covered by insurance.

Egyptian Antiquities.

REV. DR. THOMPSON'S LECTURE BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Last night, at the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., delivered the second of the course of lectures on Ancient Egypt intended to awaken public interest in the contemplated purchase by the Society, of ABBOTT'S fine collection of the Antiquities of that wonderful land, which has been for some years past on exhibition in Broadway. The audience was very large, fashionable, and—what is of more consequence—intellectual.

The President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, introduced the Reverend orator, who announced for his subject, "The Influence of Ancient Egypt on Modern Science and Civilization." In a lecture too brief for the importance of the subject, Dr. THOMPSON showed to what large extent we were indebted to those "solemn angular men" of the land and age of the Pharaohs, for most important inventions. The arch was discovered and used by them, in their tombs, as far back as the sixteenth century before Christ—1,000 years before it was used by TARQUIN, in Rome. Greece was supposed to have first formed the Caryatides, or pillars resembling a human figure, examples of which may be seen in the Academy of Music; but ten centuries before the Persian war we find them in Egypt. Painting, gilding, decorations in colors that thousands of years have not destroyed, metallurgy, the Doric shaft, as it is called, the manufacture of cotton, linen and leather, with many other inventions and ingenuities, were due to the Egyptians. Could the mummies in the Museum speak, they would undoubtedly dispute many of the claims to originality in the Patent-office, while they had mechanical forces at their command which are entirely lost to us.

The lecturer concluded his most interesting discourse with a warm appeal to the merchants and other wealthy men of the City not to suffer London, Paris and Berlin to monopolize the wonders of Egypt, but to seize the opportunity of purchasing the Abbott collection, one of the finest ever made. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, on Monday next: subject, "Egypt and the Scriptures."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A Lecture by John Mitchel.

The announcement that JOHN MITCHEL would deliver a lecture on the Emperor NAPOLEON, at Cooper Institute, last evening, drew together a very large number of the lecturer's friends and admirers. The appearance of Mr. MITCHEL upon the platform was the signal for a round of most enthusiastic applause and cheers—the cheering, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, continuing for several minutes. As soon as quiet was restored, Mr. MITCHEL went forward to the desk and delivered his lecture, in substance as follows:

He said he had undertaken to speak to-night something about the most remarkable potentate perhaps now in the world. At the same time he did not pretend to possess any exclusive sources of information. He felt it hardly necessary, either, to deny some of those Quixotic and foolish enterprises which the English newspapers had been good enough to attribute to him, [Mr. M.] A member of Parliament had lately charged him with having what he called some hidden designs with lately going to France. Certainly his designs, whetever they might have been, were hidden from Mr. SPOONER. [Applause.] So much by way of preface. As to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, he felt that it was an important subject on which to commence. The Duke of WELLINGTON was no conjuror or witch. He was a plain, straightforward veteran. He did not pretend to read very deeply into human character, and knew nothing about the oracles of the stars. And yet the moment he heard the news of the last great revolution in Paris, he proclaimed at once it was BONAPARTE coming back. The thought struck him like a round-shot. Instinctively that old warrior knew that that revolution must end with a BONAPARTE; and he also thought what mission France would raise up for another BONAPARTE to accomplish, so keenly the old Duke felt and knew that the triumph of all Europe over the French Emperor had been a miraculous piece of luck—a piece of luck not likely to occur again in ten thousand years. And so too the old Army Officers, old Engineers, old Admirals had declared that nothing could resist a French army landing in England and marching on London. [Applause.] But the stockholders and stock dealers essayed to allay the alarm, for alarms did not pay in their business. Even in the midst of peace, when the two countries were in close alliance, we had heard those solemn warnings to prepare for a French invasion. Thus it will be seen that the French Emperor was regarded not only as having to avenge his Uncle's blood, but as being the predestined conqueror of England, and as being precommissioned to overturn her social and political systems. Mr. COBDEN, that great high-priest of drygoods, [applause,] imagined that he had read the riddle of the Sphynx and plucked out the heart of its mystery. He believed he had discovered the key to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S thoughts, and thought that in the progress that had been made by the human species since the First Empire the true honor and dignity and glory of a nation had at length been revealed to mankind, and that it consisted in the universal diffusion of British manufactured articles, and more especially of calico from Manchester. [Applause.] Now it had been reserved to that gentlemen to convert the French Emperor to the theory of the Manchester school, which was a great feat of arms. Although he was undeniably great on all questions regarding the matters of supply and demand, and impregnable on buttons, yet he [Mr. M.] denied that he was intimate with all the great questions which concerned the interest of the people, the government of nations and the conduct of Kings. Nevertheless, he was always ready to give a deliberate opinion upon any subject and upon all occasions. Once, while Mr. COBDEN was declaring at a banquet got up in London in favor of the Hungarian cause, that the Russian Czar dare not lend aid to his Austrian brother, who was then sorely pressed, because he, the Czar, had no means, and could be crushed out by the money-lenders of Lombard and Thread-needle streets were against him, dark masses of Russian troops were pouring through the Carpathians, and within a fortnight poor Hungary was crushed. Mr. COBDEN thought to teach the French Emperor, so he went over, as it was said, to Paris, with thirteen tons of luggage, consisting of Sheffield cutlery Manchester cotton, not forgetting buttons and hooks and eyes. [Applause.] He proffered the whole capital and skill of England to furnish those articles at prices to suit the times. The Emperor took the tempting textures of Mr. COBDEN, held them up to the light, and looked through them. We might imagine that he held Mr. COBDEN up to the light, and looked through him; but no, he listened to Mr. COBDEN long and attentively, and after three or four days Mr. COBDEN returned to his own home, satisfied that he had left the Emperor a wiser and a better man. [Applause.] Most assuredly the present Emperor of the French had no desire to do any evil to the people of England—most assuredly he had no desire to quarrel with them. He wished, unquestionably, that the intercourse between the two nations should be peaceful and profitable to them both. In short, he meant to do by the English people as the first NAPOLEON meant to do. He meant to do by them better than their own masters and owners did. And yet the WELLINGTONS and BURGOYNES were not altogether in the wrong. Doubtless a NAPOLEON on the throne of France could look till to the present aristocracy and crown of England. [Applause.] To reconcile the two theories, which were both partly right, it was necessary to look a little at the man, LOUIS NAPOLEON. It has been said he was inscrutable, but he [Mr. M.] thought it might be contended, on the contrary, that no great and conspicuous figure had ever been more clear and intelligible to his contemporaries than the present Emperor of the French. In order to understand him, however, it was necessary to look at a little of the later history of the first great NAPOLEON. The Emperor NAPOLEON—the third of that name—believed that he was born to carry out into action, and bear out into its full development the great idea of another man—that is of the first NAPOLEON; and the ideas of the first NAPOLEON are revealed, not only in his actions, but more especially in his written words as a captive in St. Helena. To understand the policy of the present Emperor, it was necessary to study the projects of the first Emperor, his uncle. His first idea was that France had a right to be the most magnificent, the most prosperous and the most beneficent nation in the world; next, that the greatest obstacle to that was the oligarchical power of England. England had, doubtless, for a hundred years had the upper hand, both on land and sea. Wherever the French had extended and developed their power, in either way, they had been surely met by English fleets at sea, or by English subsidized armies on land. The French aristocracy fell in the first revolution, but the English aristocracy were enabled to stave the popular uprising off by that great credit system which was, indeed, her salvation while it lasted, but sure to prove her perdition when it fell. The principles of the revolution were contained in the Code-Napoleon, and embodied in every statute, document and law made under it; and carrying with it the sanction of "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the *will of the people*, Emperor of the French." [Applause.] In those few words lay the whole meaning of the French revolution, and of all the wars that have taken place in Europe ever since. And those principles, overthrowing the system of the feudal aristocracy, were the principles which England had invariably opposed. England and France would soon be at war—[cheers]—both of them felt it. [Cries of "Good," and renewed cheering.] Yet, assuredly neither England nor the Emperor wanted a war. The pretended panic in England about a French invasion was meant to provoke an anti-Gallican spirit. If war should come, it would come as in the days of the first NAPOLEON, England would declare it. England could never suffer France to obtain the supremacy by land and sea. But a few days before the first Emperor died, he dictated to the Count MONTHOLET these words, "My son will come again, after certain civil disorders; there is but one party to be feared, that of the Duke of Orleans, which has been germinating for a long time." Well, that party had failed in the person of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and if NAPOLEON did not come back in the person of his son, yet LOUIS NAPOLEON—more than his son—had arrived. Mr. MITCHEL proceeded to argue that the gospel of nationality in Europe is exclusively French and Napoleonistic. He praised LOUIS NAPOLEON for his wisdom and moderation, and showed how England, which by the treaty of Vienna had undertaken to recognize no sovereign as legitimate who belonged to the family of BONAPARTE, had been humiliated by the recent demonstration at Cherbourg. The three leading statesmen by whom that treaty was framed—CASTLEREAGH, METTERNICH and TALLYRAND—he characterized as the three great conspirators against the liberties of mankind. NAPOLEON'S idea, he said, was simply the grand idea of national life, national growth and independence. He [Mr. MITCHEL] had scarcely mentioned Ireland. The reason was that it had scarcely appeared in the National Councils of France, or of Europe. Ireland did not, at this day, count as much as it did when the dying NAPOLEON expressed his regret that he had not invaded it, and incited its people to revolt. [Applause.] Matters were different now. The peasantry were now as true as ever—that was to say, they hated the British Empire with as passionate a hatred as ever—[cheers]—but they had hardly a tongue—they hardly made a sign. NAPOLEON, however, had directed the attention of his successor to that Island, and none of his words at St. Helena had ever fallen on barren ground. The cause of Ireland was now attracting the attention of France—so much so, that he had had the satisfaction of seeing his own letters to the Dublin *Irishman* translated and published in *L'Esperance*, an official organ of the Emperor, issued from Geneva, and sent all over the land. Ireland was more corrupt than ever—that was, so far as officials and expectant barristers were concerned; but there were 500,000 tall men in Ireland, and he believed that, whether under the green flag or the tri-color, they would not much care which, they would ask no better holiday than a fair field, on a fine day, with the whole British Army within point blank range.

Great cheering followed the concluding sentence, after which the audience dispersed.

Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has sent to the lower House a protest message, inveighing against the projected change of interest upon the Three per Cent. Fund of the State.

The White Whale of the St. Lawrence.

STATEMENT OF MR. TETU BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. D. H. TETU, of Kamarouska, Canada, who has been exhibing two of the species of the white whale from the St. Lawrence, last evening made a statement before the Polytechnic Club of the American Institute. The name, he said, given to this fish by the French Canadian is "White Porpoise," but it is denominated in all the works on natural history that he had consulted, the "White Whale." We find the white whale in the St. Lawrence River opposite the village of St. Rochs, situated sixty miles below Quebec, and as far down as Father Point, a distance of about 200 miles. It is also found in immense quantities in the rivers emptying into Hudson's Bay. This cetaceous animal became, soon after the discovery of Canada, an article of commerce which entitled the first colonists, who engaged in catching it, to a special protection on the part of the French Government. In 1707 there were no less than eight companies established at different points of the river for carrying on this business, whom the inhabitants protected by their edicts and ordinances. The oil of the white whale was then worth only a franc a gallon. Its skin was somehow considered of little value, but owing to the facility with which it was taken, the quantity alone sufficed to make it sought after, and to render the pursuit profitable to those engaged in it, among whom a company of six farmers, at River Orielle Point, was particularly distinguished. During the year 1710, this Company took eight hundred. Some years later it killed thousands; but the number gradually diminished every year, and, whether from the increasing navigation of the river proving a cause of alarm to this valuable fish, or from some of those hidden causes which the depths of ocean veil from us, they ceased to live together in large shoals, and dispersed into all parts of the river. It cannot, however, be said that they are less numerous in the St. Lawrence than heretofore; on the contrary, the number is much greater, and their species belongs exclusively to that river. It is the largest and most profitable of those which live permanently in Canadian waters. This fish was formerly taken in inclosures made of light and flexible poles fixed in the beach. Stakes are now used to make the inclosures only at Point Orielle, St. Anne and Isle-aux-Coudres. But, for some years past, another method has been adopted, and no doubt if it had been on a more extended scale it would have yielded immense profits. Mr. TETU had for several years past adopted the system of taking this fish in nets near the River Saguenay. After repeated experiments he discovered the proper manner to clarify the oil, and to manufacture leather out of its skin. This oil is extremely pure and inodorous, and gives a brilliant light, only surpassed by gas. It is superior to any other for the use of light-houses, because it does not congulate even in the most intense cold, and its limpidity renders it invaluable for greasing leather, and for lubricating machinery. Appreciated as such by the great Exhibition of Paris and London, of Canada and New-York, it has gained testimonials and medals which sufficiently attest the great success obtained.

The skin of this fish is of a tissue the exact character of which it would be difficult to establish, when we have ten or twelve samples of different kinds of leather made from the same skin in its normal state, such as kid, sole-leather, harness leather, velvet, plush and black leather for boots and shoes. The average price of a white whale, which was worth only $40 ten years ago, is now $150, on account of the increasing value given to its oil and to its skin. Its weight is about 2,500 pounds. The largest attain 5,000 pounds, and are worth $200. These are about 22 feet long, and 15 feet in circumference. The ear is so small that only the well-skilled naturalist can find it, and the sense of hearing is more acute than in any other fish of the whale kind. There can be no doubt that at an early day the various properties of this fish, as yet very little known, will attract the attention of merchants and the investigation of savans. Specimens of the various kinds of leather produced from the skin were exhibited, both in the natural and manufactured state, and greatly interested the audience.

The Laws of Civilization.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

A lecture was delivered on this subject last evening, in the German Presbyterian Church, Sixth-street, near Second-avenue, by Dr. HITCHCOCK. The lecturer commenced by stating the problem to be to determine the laws of civilization. There are three erroneous theories: 1. The Pantheistic. 2. The Humanistic. 3. The Materialistic. These all agree that barbarism was the original state of man. The true philosophy of history stands opposed to all these, and, giving to man his proper freedom, discerns all the workings of the divine hand.

The first great law of civilization is the Divine tuition, inspiring and shaping it. Was the first state of man barbarism, a crude capacity with a tardy development, or a God-given civilization? Most certainly the latter. But self-consciousness reports a schism within us, which theology calls sin, and it was the fall of our first parents into this sin which was the *beginning* of barbarism. Then came the other form of civilization, the Redemptive, and around this all history centres. AUGUSTINE well says, "The history of the world is the history of redemption."

The second great law is, the genius of the races. The one great race is divided, historically, into strikingly different races; the three great lobes of which are the Hamitic, the Shemitic and the Japhetic, each of which had its work to do. The best races are the mixed; and what nature has to do in this country in the making of a new amalgam, it is not yet time to say. The ballot-box is to permeate everywhere, for the only proper self-government is the Anglican.

The third great law is, the shaping pressure of outward causes. Man is everywhere, more or less, in bondage to nature. The civilization which Noah had, he got from a former age, and the trouble was to keep it from being burnt out by the South or frozen by the North; it must be temperate then, and Asia proving too rank, it was transplanted to Europe. And here, in our own country, we see our circling oceans, our fertile prairies and our keen air setting their features upon it.

The fourth great law of civilization is, its dependence on moral stamina. Why do nations die? One epitaph will answer for all: "They died of immorality, and immorality is suicide." Our mother England has lasted fourteen hundred years, and there is no wrinkle on her brow; it is the result of moral, Christian, Protestant stamina. And as Americans, it is for ourselves to say what shall be our longevity.

The Steamship Australasian.

THE ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Cunard steamer *Australasian*, probably the largest screw-steamer afloat, unless the *Great Eastern* be considered as belonging to this class, arrived at this port on Wednesday from Liverpool, with a heavy cargo of valuable merchandise. She was built in 1857, at Glasgow, by Messrs. J. & G. THOMSON, for the Australian mail contract service. After a most successful trial trip to Alexandria, she made the voyage to Australia, carrying the mail down the Red Sea. Having unfortunately lost the mail contract, through inability to fulfill its terms, the Company for which she was originally constructed went into liquidation, and the steamer returned to England under canvas, making the trip in ninety days, during twenty of which she was becalmed. Soon afterwards she was purchased at private sale by the Cunard Company, and placed in their line of screw steamers between Liverpool and New-York. She is of great strength, and is fitted with every modern improvement, having accommodations for 211 first-class passengers, and cargo and store space for 1,050 tons, besides room in her bunkers for 1,500 tons of coal. Her cabins and saloons are fitted up in the most elegant and substantial manner, with particular reference to ventilation, as the vessel was intended for navigation in the tropics. For officers and crew, which number 113, there is ample provision as regards rooms. The length of keel and fore-rake of the *Australasian* is 320 feet, being 331 feet over all; breadth 42 feet 1 inch, depth to spar deck 31 feet 6 inches. Tonnage—gross register 1,760, or 2,010 tons of builder's measurement. The engines are direct-acting, of 700 (nominal) horse-power, with inverted cylinders of 90 inches diameter, and 3½ feet stroke, fitted with THOMSON'S patent expansion valves. She has two tubular boilers, brass tubes, also a supplementary boiler for ship's use. There are two air-pumps to each engine, with condensers attached. The screw is 19 feet in diameter, with 34 feet pitch. Her speed on the Admiralty trip was 14 knots.

The internal arrangements of the ship for safety against fire, collision or other accident, are of the most approved kind. She is provided with four bulkheads, and has also water-tight tanks forward and aft to guard against damage to the extreme ends of the ship. The life-boats are numbered from one to eight, and the crew is divided into companies of from three to ten men, each with an officer. The different squads are numbered for each boat, the larger companies, of course, being assigned to the larger boats. The compasses, life-boats, steering gear, &c., embody the latest improvements. The vessel is full ship rigged, her rigging being all of iron wire, and she is fitted with CUNNINGHAM'S topsail-reefing apparatus, by which all the sails can be reefed from the deck, the sail being rolled up as the yard is lowered down. She is of sharp model, having a handsomely curved bow and a clear run. When loaded, the *Australasian* draws 22 feet. She is undoubtedly one of the finest vessels which has ever visited this port.

New-Jersey.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—MATTHEW RYAN, in attempting to jump on board a freight train on the New-Jersey Road, as it was passing through New-Brunswick, slipped and fell beneath the car, which passed over him, almost severing him in two. When he was picked up it was supposed that he was dead, but half an hour subsequently he revived sufficiently to give his name, and to state that he resided at No. 9 Dover-street, in this City. The want of money to pay his passage home by one of the regular trains, prompted this unfortunate attempt. The injured man lived but a short time.

THE GRAVE-YARD SPECULATION.—CHRISTIAN YOST, of Jersey City, has again sued EDWARD HOPE, Jr., undertaker, to recover damages, as is alleged, for selling him a whitewood coffin, for a mahogany one, and also for burying his child in a tenement grave. The parties are to join issue on Monday next, and at the trial the lid of the coffin will be submitted for inspection.

WIARD'S ICE-BOAT.—The ice-boat which Mr. WIARD has been constructing in Jersey City, to navigate the Western rivers over ice, snow, and water, during the Winter season, has been completed. It is to be shipped by way of Philadelphia to the West during the present week, and it is expected that it will reach its destination in time for a trial trip this season. Mr. WIARD claims that it it will make railroad time (20 miles an hour) with perfect safety.

The Lightning Chess Match.

CONTINUATION OF THE MATCH—GAMES BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

The following are the additional moves made in the Telegraphic Chess Match up to 11 o'clock last evening:

BOARD NO. 1.

WHITE (NEW-YORK).	BLACK (BOSTON).
37..R. to K. 3.	37..R. x R.
38..K. x R.	38..K. to B. 3.
39..K. to B. 4.	39..P. to Q. 4.
40..P. to Q. R. 3.	40..P. to Q. 5.
41..P. to Q. R. 4.	41..P. to Q. B. 3.
42..K. to B. 3.	

BOARD NO. 2.

WHITE (BOSTON).	BLACK (NEW-YORK).
39..Kt. to K. 2.	39..P. x P.
40..P. x P.	40..K. x P.
41..K. to K. 3.	41..Kt. to K. 2.
42..Kt. to Q. 4.	42..P. to K. R. 4.
43..P. to K. B. 4.	43..P. x P. (check.)

New-York will probably win on the second board, and lose on the first, so that a deciding game will have to be played.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The City Republican Convention was held last evening at No. 9 Court-street. Every delegate elected to the Convention was present, and the business was disposed of without any unnecessary delay. The following nominations were made: For Collector of Taxes and Assessments, THOMAS W. FIELD, Eighteenth Ward; for Street Commissioner, JOHN WILLIAMS, Tenth Ward; for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, JAMES C. DURYEA. A Committee was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, and the Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—During an affray between THOMAS HENDRICKSON and JOHN LOCKWOOD, Wednesday night, at the corner of Greene and Patchen avenues, the latter discharged a gun at the former, the contents of which lodged in his thig